# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5642 第五千六百四十二號 光緒乙亥年十一月念四日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1875. 禮拜二 英十二月二十一號 香港 [Price $2¼ per Month.

## Arrivals.

December 20, MOSQUITO, British man-of-war, 295, B. H. Paul, Shanghai 16th, December.

December 20, AVOCA, British str., 1,480, J. H. Torbock, Shanghai 17th December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 20, BOMBAY, British str., 1,100, C. F. Davis, Yokohama 14th December, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 20, NORNA, British str., 606, Carl Koch, Swatow 19th December, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

December 20, FLYING EAGLE, American ship, 1,004, W. S. Crowell, Newcastle, N.S.W., 2nd November, Coals.—FRAZAR & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 20TH.

*Balgownie*, for Whampoa.
*Pearl*, str., for Amoy.
*Resolution*, for Touron.
*City of Tokio*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
*St. Paul*, for Bangkok.
*Johann Carl*, for Singapore.

## Departures.

December 20, CITY OF TOKIO, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
December 20, PEARL, str., for Amoy.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Yokohama:—
Mrs. Korthals, child, and European servant, 3 distressed seamen, and 12 Chinese.
Per *Avoca*, str., from Shanghai:—
Messrs. F. Primrose, J. E. Plummer, J. M. Ringer, and Passavant, and 68 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
56 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *City of Tokio*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—1 European and 2 Chinese.
For San Francisco.—Mr. T. Pim and 600 Chinese.
Per *Flying Eagle*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—
Messrs. F. L. Trame and J. H. Dow.
Per *Pearl*, str., for Amoy:—
55 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Resolution*, str., for Touron:—
80 Chinese.
Per *St. Paul*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Johann Carl*, for Singapore:—
20 Chinese.

## Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Bombay* reports left Yokohama on 14th December, and had fine weather throughout.

The American ship *Flying Eagle* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 2nd November, and experienced fine weather up to 16th December; since then strong winds and rough weather. On the 18th instant had a strong gale from the N.N.E., ship laboured heavily and took much water.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 19th December, and had light winds and fine weather. Passed the steamship *Rajah*, at 5 p.m. off Breaker Point, and two steamers, names unknown, off Cupchi Point, at 9 p.m. on the 19th instant. In Swatow, strs. *Hochung* and *Atalanta*, French man-of-war *Talisman*, and H.I.C.M. gunboat *Chen-to*.

### SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 1st, str. Cawdor Castle from London; 2nd, Oscar Vidal from Hakodadi; 7th, Vesta from Nagasaki; 8th, Albert Victor from London, Condor from Hakodadi, Belle Sauvage from Nagasaki; 9th, Kishon from Newcastle, N.S.W., Ceres from Nagasaki; 11th, Hilda from Hakodadi; 12th, str. Ajax from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

December 1st, Ching Tah for Nagasaki; 3rd, str. Galatea for London, &c., Borealis for Amoy; 5th, str. Glaucus for London, *via* Foochow; 11th, Tamerlane for London; 14th, Fire Queen for New York.

### YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 28th, str. Tanais from Hongkong; 29th, Cathaya from London; December 1st, str. Bombay from Hongkong; 2nd, str. Hiroshima from Shanghai, str. Venice from London, *via* Hongkong; 8th, str. Oceanic from Hongkong; 9th, str. Genkai Maru from Shanghai; 11th, Fleetwing from Kobe, Wm. Mudgett from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

November 30th, str. Malacca for Hongkong; December 1st, str. Tokio Maru for Shanghai; 3rd, Wm. Van Name for Nagasaki; 4th, Ariel for Nagasaki; 7th, str. Tanais for Hongkong; 8th, Hiroshima Maru for Shanghai; 9th, Robert Kelly for Nagasaki; 10th, str. Oceanic for San Francisco.

## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c.

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THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

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CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

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LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

## To be Let.

TO LET,
*Possession on the 1st January, 1876,*
THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.

ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

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TO BE LET,
*With Immediate Possession,*
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

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TO LET,
*With Immediate Possession,*
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
*Also,*
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

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TO BE LET,
*With possession on 1st February next,*
THE RESIDENCE "IDLEWILD," situated on Seymour Road.

The House and Grounds command a fine view of the Harbour. A good Kitchen Garden, Stabling, &c., attached.

Apply to
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
43, Queen's Road.
tf 1838 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

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TO LET.
THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

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TO LET.
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL. No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

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TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

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TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......... 100,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:—*
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

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QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

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PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

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POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Agent.*
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

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BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

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YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1039 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

## Intimations.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following RATES for MESSAGES from HONGKONG will come into force on 1st January, 1876:—

| | Per word. $ c. |
|---|---|
| ADEN | 1 90 |
| AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA | 1 95 |
| COCHIN CHINA | 40 |
| EUROPE | 2 00 |
| INDIA (Stations West of Chittagong) | 1 35 |
| INDIA (Stations East of Chittagong and Ceylon) | 1 40 |
| JAVA | 90 |
| PENANG | 90 |
| SINGAPORE | 70 |

WORDS containing MORE than TEN LETTERS will be treated as TWO WORDS.

Tariff Sheets will be issued shortly.

Offices—Bard's Lane.
14d 1856 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

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FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—

On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Per Dozen........................$2.00
For CASH paid at time of sitting ONLY.

On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The first dozen........................$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen........................$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen...$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
*(Nearly opposite the German Club.)*

N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.
3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

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FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

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ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
*Next to the "Daily Press" Office.*

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

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A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hours.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
1m 1785] 5, Hollywood Road.

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DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.

The following is the exposé of the track of the Cable:—

On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochau Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.

At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Seu and Chauchat Rocks, close to the North of Tsing Seu, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Seu.

From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.

Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.

From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meso Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.

H. KLÆR,
*Acting Consul.*
1826]

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Established* 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

*THIS DAY,*

the 21st day of December, 1875, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Private Collection of CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:—

A Variety of BRONZES, Porcelain VASES, CUPS, JARS, &c.; LACQUERED WARE.

Enamelled VASES, CUPS, JARS, &c., on Metal and Porcelain; Jade Stone ORNAMENTS; Embroidered SCREENS.

A Lady's Ningpo WRITING TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

*And*

An Invoice of ENGRAVINGS, EMBROIDERIES, Opera GLASSES, NIGHT CLOCKS, Bohemian VASES, Fan BOUQUETS, Glove BOXES, Writing DESKS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
1839 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SECOND NIGHT SALE of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS will take place on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 P.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., *Auctioneer.*
8d 1867 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *MASSILIA* will be SOLD by Public Auction at Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
19d 1795 Hongkong, 7th December, 1875.

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VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK before the 1st APRIL, 1876, otherwise their Claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
1861 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

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TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the TRADE MARKS, Stamps, Devices, Headings, and Tickets belonging to the late firm of ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., of Aytoun Street, Manchester, and Leadenhall Street, London, or used in any way in connection with their Business, home and foreign, have been PURCHASED by, and are now the SOLE PROPERTY of, Messrs. GEO. and R. DEWHURST, of 53, Brown Street, in the city of Manchester.

Legal proceedings will be taken against any person directly or indirectly using, copying, or colourably imitating any of the aforesaid Stamps, Devices, Headings, and Tickets.

GEO. AND R. DEWHURST,
53, Brown Street, Manchester.
7d 1857 1st November, 1875.

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THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

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HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."

C. SUN GHEE.
1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

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STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

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KHAN CHUND CHUTTAMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay,
Rampoor, Madras, and Sorat,
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
HAS FOR SALE
Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Laceworks, and different Fancy Articles.
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD, NEXT DOOR TO MR. GUEDES' SALE-ROOMS, HONGKONG.
1784 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

ON and after the 31st instant the *Straits Times Extra* will only be obtained direct from the *Straits Times* Office in Singapore, and present Subscribers through the agency of this Office, who may wish to continue their subscriptions, are requested to make arrangements through their Singapore Agents accordingly.

*Daily Press* Office, December 6th, 1875.

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PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY
AND
NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.

H. C. BAILIE,
*Manager.*
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

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STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam-Launch *CUM LOONG.* Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.

Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, *Praya Central.*
3m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

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TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

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THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

## Intimations.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND Co.
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
GOODS FOR THE SEASON,
Ex *Galatea, Montgomeryshire, Cawdor Castle, Avoca, &c.*:—

BLANKETS.
CARPETS.
HEARTH RUGS.
PURDONIANS.
FIRE GRATES.
FENDERS and IRONS.
TODDY WHISKY.
TODDY KETTLES.
KID GLOVES.
BONBONS, in Beautiful Boxes.
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.
CHRISTMAS TREE CANDLES.
JEWEL CASES.
PERFUME CASES.
PAPETERIES.
Ladies' WORK BAGS.
Ladies' WORK BOXES.
Ladies' DRESSING CASES and BAGS.
Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES and BAGS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
RECORD ALBUMS.
BOOK SLIDES.
LAWN TENNIS.
BADMINTON.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
TOILET BOTTLES.
PIN TOILET SETS.
GLOVE BOXES.
FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
SURPRISE BOXES.
ROCKING HORSES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
DOLLS, Dressed and to Dress.
TOYS, in great variety.
INKSTANDS.
LIQUEUR STANDS.
BRONZES.
GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
VASES.
VERY OLD BRANDY.
STATUETTES.
FLOWER STANDS.
MEERSCHAUMS.
PARISIAN BONBON BOXES.
CARD TRAYS.
COTHERSTONE CHEESE.
ISIGNY BUTTER.
SPICES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
SWEETS, for the Bairns.
KIPPERED SALMON.
BONBONS COSAQUES, in great variety.
ROSE WATER, COSTUME,
BOUQUET, ZOOLOGICAL,
MARRIAGE MARKET, IMPERIAL,
HUNT THE SLIPPER,
BOHEMIAN BAZAAR, &c., &c.
PICKLED HERRINGS.
HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
RUSSIA TONGUES.
CRYSTALISED FRUITS.
MIXED CANDIED PEEL.
FOIES GRAS.
FRUITS, in Noyeau.
RAISINS and ALMONDS.
ELWAS PLUMS.
VERY FINE HAMS.
ROEDERER'S CHAMPAGNE.
FRENCH JAMS.
ESSENCES.
CHOCOLATE, in Fancy Boxes.
DRAGEES.
DESSERT BISCUITS.
MINCEMEAT.
SACCONE'S and other SHERRIES.
CURACAO, CHARTREUSE, MARASCHINO, &c., &c.
FINE PORT,
&c., &c., &c.

29d 1783 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1875.

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TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Fresh TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Large, hand-picked, doubled-screened at $8 per Ton; Small, at $6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
1737 Hongkong, 4th December, 1875.

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NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

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THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

## Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

According to the INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION revised at ST. PETERSBURG, 1875, and AGREEMENTS WITH THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, the following ALTERATIONS in RULES and REGULATIONS will be applicable to the telegraph correspondence on and after

"1st JANUARY, 1876.

A WORD of 10 or less letters counts as a single word. If a word contains more than 10 letters, the remaining letters up to ten will be counted as an additional word, and so on. At the same time the rules hitherto in use for COMPOUND WORDS remain in force.

A GROUP OF FIGURES, not exceeding FIVE, will be charged as a single word; the exceeding figures up to five will be charged as an additional word, and so on, each group being counted separately.

A GROUP OF LETTERS, not forming a word of any of the permitted languages, (viz., SECRET WORDS) will be charged as a group of Figures.

N.B.—MESSAGES FOR EUROPE written in secret words ARE NOT RECEIVED for transmission.

A COLLATED MESSAGE will be charged HALF the cost more than an ordinary Message. This extra-charge gives the right to the sender of having the charge reimbursed if the Message is seriously mutilated.

N.B.—COLLATION OF A MESSAGE involving this extra charge is OBLIGATORY for Messages written in figures or secret words.

RATES.

1.—The Rates for Messages between this Company's Stations in China and Japan remain unaltered, 10 and 20 word rates being minimum rates.

N.B.—10 word rate will be introduced on this Company's lines for Messages to Japanese Stations beyond Nagasaki.

2.—For Messages between this Company's Stations in China or Japan and Europe, whether transmitted by the Northern or the Southern Route, a SINGLE WORD RATE will be adopted, the actual number of words sent only being charged for. THIS RATE IS FIXED AT $2.00 PER WORD.

N.B.—I. Messages for Europe written in "SECRET WORDS" are not received for transmission.

II. Full stop, hyphen, apostrophe, inverted comma, parenthesis, alinea are not transmitted in Messages for Europe.

P.S.—Alterations in the Rates to India, Australia, &c., will be published as soon as received from the Telegraph Departments concerned.

DREYER,
General Agent.
1866 December, 1875.

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WANTED, a SITUATION by a CLERK. Salary no object. Please address "G. R." Office of this Paper.

1860 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been AUTHORISED by the "Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur de Commerce et du Chemin de Fer d'Odessa" to GRANT THROUGH BILLS of LADING from Hongkong to Constantinople and Odessa for MERCHANDISE destined for these Ports, such Goods to go forward by regular Suez Canal Steamers to Port Said, and thence to Constantinople and Odessa by the direct Steamers of the above Company.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that these Steamers on their way from Port Said to Odessa will touch at no other port than Constantinople, thus ensuring a quick delivery of the Goods at the ports of destination.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents of the Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur de Commerce et du Chemin de Fer d'Odessa.
7d 1842 Hongkong, December, 1875.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third and Final Instalment of $200 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st June, is PAYABLE on the 31st DECEMBER INSTANT, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any Shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st December.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
*Secretary.*
1m 1837 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant until the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
*Manager.*
1814 Hongkong, 11th December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
1m 1769 Hongkong, 1st December, 1875.

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VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) PER SHARE will be payable at the OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG, on and after January 1st, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their Scrip for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st December, 1875, both days inclusive.

ADOLF ANDRE, } Liquidators.
T. D. SASSOON, }
2m 1692 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

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NOTICE.

*In the Goods of* GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER,
*Administratrix.*
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
6th December, 1875. [1796

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A H KING begs to inform the Public that his FURNITURE ROOMS are now in ZETLAND STREET, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; where all descriptions of Articles necessary for completely Furnishing a House, may be had on reasonable Terms.

6m 1771 Hongkong, 1st December, 1875.

## Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE "AUDACIOUS" AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS
Will give TWO PERFORMANCES
TO-MORROW (Wednesday), December 22nd,
and
THURSDAY, December 23rd, 1875.
Commencing with
"RANDALL'S THUMB,"
BY
W. S. GILBERT,
To conclude with the Screen Scene from
THE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

*** In consequence of the Masonic Festival falling to be held on the 23rd (THURSDAY), the Dress Circle only will be available on WEDNESDAY, for the convenience of those unable to attend the second Performance.

Doors Open on WEDNESDAY at 7.45; to Commence at 8.15. On THURSDAY, Doors Open at 8.15, to Commence at 8.45.

ADMISSION........$2.

Tickets at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1808 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
E. Schultze, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
1868 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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FOR BOMBAY (*Direct.*)

THE A1 Portuguese Ship
"ALVA,"
will leave for the above Port on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.
Charterers.
14d 1870 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storied HOUSE, No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.

TATA & Co.
1m 1863 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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TO LET.
*With Immediate Possession,*

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.

The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSES, No. 13 Gage Street.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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NOTICE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE Second Half-yearly Payment of Interest having been made by the Chinese Imperial Government, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be prepared, on and after the 31st instant, to CASH the SECOND COUPON of £4 attached to each Bond at current exchange on London.

By order of the Court of Directors.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents for the Loan.
11d 1869 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a

DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,

established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.

Copies of the List for the 9th year of Meiji (1876) can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama; Price, 25 Cents.

SATOW YOZO, TODAI NO KAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, Engineer.
Lighthouse Department, Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 8th year of Meiji.
(December, 1875.)
1m 1865 Yokohama, 9th December, 1875.

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WANTED, on 1st of January next, by a Single Man (English), BOARD and RESIDENCE, in Hongkong. Address, stating Terms, &c., "BOARDER," Office of this Paper.

1786 Hongkong, 4th December, 1875.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a Young Man, age 27, EMPLOYMENT (here or elsewhere), as CLERK, Assistant Book-keeper, Purser, or any place of trust; three years in China; good references, salary moderate. Address "J. M." office of this Paper.

1704 Hongkong, 17th November, 1875.

## Notices to Consignees.

AMERICAN SHIP *SAMUEL G. REED,* FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
*Agents.*
1858 Hongkong, 18th December, 1875.

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S.S. "*MEIKONG.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. *Euphrate,* from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M.

*Optional Cargo* will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
1854 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21ST, 1875.

GREAT strides have been made by the newspaper Press in China during the last thirty years. The small octavo broadsheet of four pages published at Canton once a month has developed into the China Press. The progress made is patent to all, and has, speaking comparatively, in nowise fallen short of that made by journals at home. Nor has it been confined to the foreign journals: a native Press has sprung into existence side by side with it. It is true that the latter, so far, has proved a tender exotic which seemingly cannot thrive without foreign nurture; but its existence is none the less a fact. Three native papers are published in this colony, and are all more or less distinguished by features peculiar to each. One of them is highly pro-Chinese, and now and then gives a quiet dig in the ribs to the foreign-minded of its readers. It is, like all journals started solely by Chinese, somewhat credulous, and fond of giving highly sensational accounts of remarkable births and marvellous apparitions. Its readers are also frequently treated to grandfatherly advice expressed in pompous phrases often meaning nothing. To its credit, however, it must be said that the general moral tone is high, and it is fairly conducted. The other two native journals, being under foreign supervision, are not so open to criticism. Suffice it to say, that both, believing that in action there is progress, advocate the well-directed application of capital to the material resources of the Empire, and contend for the introduction of modern scientific treatment in opposition to the time-honoured but obsolete dicta of the Chinese. In Shanghai there is one flourishing and widely circulated native paper, and another has just ceased to exist.

The decease of the *I-pao* serves to illustrate the above remarks anent the present feebleness of journalistic enterprises launched by natives. That paper was the third projected by Chinese in Shanghai, all of which have failed. Two or three have had an ephemeral existence at Canton; one or two, we believe, have struggled to live in Foochow. But at the present time there is but one native-owned paper worth notice published, and that is in Hongkong. It is rather surprising that the Fourth Estate is so sickly and slow of growth in China. Both China and Japan have always been literary countries, and for ages there have existed modes of publishing occurrences happening from day to day. The promotions of officials were published in the *Peking Gazette*; the lists of successful candidates at the literary examinations were hawked about the streets; and now and then an anonymous political squib was issued and eagerly welcomed by the people. Further than this, however, they had, before the advent of the foreigner, never ventured. They had censors who were allowed individually to petition respecting the abuses and crimes of the high officials, but up to the last few years that great general censor, the Press, was unknown in China. The Chinese, who are proverbially quick at seeing anything from which an immediate remunerative advantage may be obtained, were not slow to start newspapers. But from some cause or other, they have not been successful as yet, whether because the conductors allowed them to become the vehicles of abuse of private individuals, or from a want of knowledge in their management, or both, it is hard to say positively. One thing is certain. Although a reading people, the Chinese have not yet come to regard the newspaper as a necessity. Comparatively few can afford to take it regularly, and hence the circulation is necessarily limited and the price high.

The growth of the Press in China will doubtless be much slower than in Japan. The failures which have from time to time occurred cannot fail to have a disheartening effect. The small circulation, the difficulty of obtaining advertisements at a price that will pay, must also stand in the way considerably. When the Chinese have learned the value of the newspaper as an advertising medium, the proprietors will be able to lower the price of the journal, and a vastly increased circulation will follow. There is no reason to doubt that in time the Press will be powerful in China. When that time comes the progress of the nation will be assured. The officials will then, if not before, from a wholesome dread of publicity, refrain from soiling their hands with bribes, and conniving at gross miscarriages of justice. Then will vanish the stereotyped illusions of the past, for they could not linger in the flood of light a free Press would throw over the land. Then will be abolished the foul abuses of power, by which the poor are ground to the very dust. Then will be formed a strong public opinion, which shall mould the policy of the Empire, direct the movements of its statesmen, and awake a national conscience. Then philanthropic schemes for the benefit of the sick, the helpless, and the destitute will be projected, and the national callousness to suffering become a tradition. Then will be suggested new modes of directing capital to the employment of labour, the development of new industries by which the social condition of the masses may be ameliorated. In all countries where it exists, an unfettered Press has proved potent for good; it would, in China, more than almost any country, have a wonderful effect in promoting the highest interests of the people, by procuring reforms, the lack of which at the present moment keeps the land in moral darkness and bars the way to the development of its natural wealth. The progress of the native Press should, therefore, be watched with interest by all. Its advance betokens the approach of the time when light shall triumph over darkness, good over evil, through the wide bounds of the Central Kingdom.

* * *

The damage caused by the accident at the coal-mine of Takoshima, by the late explosion of foul gas, has been repaired. Work in the mine has been resumed.—*Japan Gazette.*

The owner of boat No. 1,013, charged by P. C. Blake with obstructing the fairway of the steamship *Norna*, and the owner of boat No. 3,781, charged with a similar offence, were fined by the Harbour Master, the first $2, and the second $10, he having been often fined before.

The *Hour* understands that "the Governments of the Australian colonies have addressed to her Majesty's Government strong and formal representations in favour of the annexation of New Guinea by this country. Those representations are now being carefully considered, with a view to the acquisition of the island on behalf of her Majesty's subjects generally."

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Eastern Extension Australasia and Telegraph Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, wherein are set forth revised rates for messages commencing with the New Year. Certain alterations in the rules and regulations of the latter company are likewise announced.

Referring to the report that Mr. Hart is likely to be replaced shortly, as Inspector-General of Customs, by Chung-how, the *N. C. Daily News* says it is probable that that mandarin's accession to office will be followed by the gradual introduction into the Customs service of the Chinese who are now being educated in Europe and America. Some of these have now been abroad for a considerable time, and a batch of sixty or more are expected back next year.

The *Pacific*, whose foundering was mentioned in our Reuter's telegrams, is, the *Japan Gazette* states, the vessel of that name belonging to Messrs. Goodall, Nelson, and Perkins, of San Francisco. Her general route was from Mission Street Wharf to Victoria (B.C.), Port Townsend, Seattle, and Tacoma, and making close connections with steamers for all other ports on Puget Sound, Oregon, Washington Territory, Fraser River, Stickeen and Cassiar Mines, &c. She was a wooden side-wheeled boat, of 900 tons register, and was sold to her late owners with other vessels by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company about twelve months ago.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"I have received a letter from Singapore, the writer of which says:—'In my capacity of civil engineer I have taken the opportunity of inspecting the prison here, the scene of the late frightful massacre, and was astonished to find the place still in the most unsafe state, and a total want of discipline is apparent.' 'I was much shocked at what I saw,' is the concluding phrase of the letter. The Singapore authorities appear to take things easily. A letter was received from them by Mrs. Digby Dent, in the month of July last, in which they informed her that a pension of £120 per annum had been granted to her, but said nothing of the manner in which she was to avail herself of the grant or how she was to obtain the arrears due to her. In fact, so far as they were concerned, she might have been penniless. Under these circumstances an influential friend applied to Lord Carnarvon, who promised to make inquiries on the subject. He did so, and directed the Crown Agent of the Colonies to pay the money without any further delay."

## SUPREME COURT.

*20th December.*

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE.)

The sessions were resumed this morning, the following gentlemen comprising the jury:—Messrs. A. E. Cope, L. C. Lutkens, N. A. Siebs, J. Greig, A. Jenkins, Bohers, and A. Smith.

BURGLARY.

Chee Asbing and Cheung Atai were charged with burglary.

The Attorney-General said these prisoners were charged with committing a burglary on the night of the 8th December in the house of Nicholas Nolan, a Dock-yard constable, and they were also charged with being on the same premises on the 10th December. The case was a rather peculiar one. The house had been broken into on the 6th December, and property was taken out, but it was discovered concealed in a yard at the back. Another entrance was made into the house on the 8th December, but the burglars were disturbed and dropped the things and got away. A watch was then set on the premises, and on the 10th December the constable saw two men drop into the yards of the adjoining houses. The men were apprehended, and it was found that attempts had been again made to open the same window by which an entry had been made on the two previous occasions. Considering that the same window had been attacked three separate times, it was not too much to infer that it was the same men who had made the attack on each occasion. What the jury had to consider was, did prisoners commit the burglary on the 8th, did they commit it on the 10th, or did they attempt it on that day.

After evidence, the prisoners were found guilty on the third count, of attempting to commit burglary on the 10th instant.

His Lordship deferred sentence, remarking that the previous convictions of the first prisoner filled up one side of half a sheet of paper, he having been no less than fourteen times in gaol. The second prisoner had already been in gaol once.

LARCENY.

A man, named Akwok, was indicted for larceny.

It appeared that on the 22nd November last, at seven o'clock in the evening, the prisoner paid a visit to the prosecutor, who was a cook in the employ of Mr. Degenser. The prosecutor was busy at the time, and told the prisoner to sit down in his room. When he had finished his work he found that the prisoner had gone, and he missed five articles of clothing, two umbrellas, and a pair of shoes. The next morning prisoner was seen going into a pawnshop with the things in his possession.

A verdict of guilty was returned, and his Lordship deferred sentence.

CHILD STEALING.

Yip Kwai Yow, a woman, was indicted for stealing two girls from another woman living in Wo On lane, on the 22nd Nov.

It may be remembered that on the day in question, an elder girl went out carrying a younger girl on her back to the street to play, and soon afterwards were missed. The mother made enquiries, and from information received she went to the house of the prisoner. The latter was asked about the children, and she replied that she would fetch them to the mother if she were allowed to go to Canton. This statement she repeated before the magistrate. Communication was made with Canton, but all efforts to find the children had proved futile.

The prisoner was found guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, commented on the enormity of the crime of which prisoner had been guilty, and said this case was one of the most horrible of its kind that had ever come before him. He would punish the prisoner as severely as the law would allow. By the law of England women could not be flogged, but he had known no case where flogging was better deserved than the present one. He sentenced prisoner to penal servitude for fourteen years, and told her that there would be no chance whatever of her getting the sentence reduced unless she did all in her power to aid in the recovery of the children.

The sessions were then adjourned till Thursday.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*20th December.*

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

POCKET PICKING.

Ahmet, a seaman, unemployed, charged a coolie named Kwan Aching with picking his pocket on Saturday afternoon, whilst he was looking at the working of the fire engines.

The prisoner, who was identified as having been sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in December, 1873, by the Supreme Court, was again sent to three months' hard labour.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

William Goodwin, a seaman on board the American ship *Charger*, was fined 50 cents for getting drunk, and ordered to pay 20 cents to chair coolies.

John Carter, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, was fined 50 cents for getting drunk.

Michael Devlin and Daniel Howell, seamen on board the American ship *New Era*, were fined 20 cents each for getting drunk and rendering themselves incapable in the public streets.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

Three Chinese lads, Li Achi, Lum Achi, and Chan Aheung, about thirteen years of age, were charged with highway robbery.

Lum Acheong, a lad twelve years of age, said he was an apprentice at the Oene-hu tailor's shop, Queen's Road West. On the 19th inst. at 11 a.m. he was walking in the Queen's Road West. He had two new cotton jackets wrapped up in a cloth under his arm. He reached Second street when he saw the prisoners playing in the street. The first prisoner came up and punched his head, the second prisoner caught hold of his hand, and the third prisoner then seized the bundle and took out one of the jackets, with which he ran away. A bystander caught the first prisoner and gave him into the custody of a constable. The second and third prisoners were subsequently arrested.

The prisoners were remanded until the 22nd instant for enquiry to be made at the pawnshops.

DRUNKENNESS.

Michael Grady, a seaman, and Sarsor Habash, a fireman, on board the British steamship *Glenfinlas*, were fined 50 cents each for drunkenness.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The remanded case, in which Chu Akee, servant on board the British steamship *Namoa*, was charged with the larceny of a $5 note from Mr. William Scott, chief engineer on board, came on again, when the prisoner was called on to find security in $25 to be forthcoming for the next three months.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Ip Ati, a married woman, and Ching See Fuk, a coolie, were charged by Wong Atai, a widow woman, with kidnapping her child and selling it in this colony for $70. Inspector Batter asked for a remand and applied that the prosecutrix be called on to find security, she being a doubtful witness.

The case was remanded until the 27th instant, and the prosecutrix ordered to find security in $10 to appear.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Wong Fat Yun, a blacksmith, was charged with breaking open two boxes and stealing clothing therefrom.

The case was remanded till the 24th inst.

TRESPASSING.

Kan Tung Hing, the boat builder charged with trespassing on Crown land at British Kowloon, was again brought up, and the prisoner having removed the trespass, he was fined in the sum of $2.

LARCENY ON THE S.S. "HINDOSTAN."

Wong Asam, tailor, Ko Ashan, milkman, Chan Asin, barber, Law Aluk, beancurd maker, and Choy Ang, a barber, were charged with the larceny of a box of clothing and a dressing case from women, passengers on board the steamship *Hindostan*, on Saturday last.

It appears the prisoners went on board holding papers in their hands feigning to be passengers, and watched their opportunity to commit the larceny. They stole the box of clothing from one old woman and the dressing case from another, put them into their boat and landed near the Canton steamer. Two Chinese detectives happened to be at the wharf at the time in disguise, and, suspecting them, they followed the prisoners up till they finally arrived at No. 4, Station Street. One then watched the house whilst the other went to the Central station for instructions. P.C. Lindsay was sent, the prisoners were apprehended, and the property seized. It was afterwards found out they stole the property on the *Hindostan*.

The owner of the box of clothing came on shore to prosecute, but the owner of the dressing case refused, preferring to lose her box rather than her passage.

After the evidence of the Chinese detectives, the owner of the box, and P.C. Lindsay, the prisoners were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

A coolie who assisted to carry the things on shore gave such conflicting evidence that he was bound over to appear at the Supreme Court to give evidence.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT BY A CONTRACTOR.

The remanded case, in which Lai Achan, the contractor, was charged with assaulting a widow woman named Lai Alan, came on again.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the prisoner.

Ng Atso, clerk at the Magistracy, said it was his duty to make out recognizances. He made out the one produced in this case and saw it signed by the prisoner, his witness having explained its contents and nature.

For the defence it was urged that the prisoner was not in good health, and that any stimulant taken had a peculiar effect on him in consequences. The prisoner had been in the colony for a number of years, and had always been well behaved until the present. His friends were anxious to take charge of him, and send him to the country at once, so as to restore his health if possible.

The magistrate ordered $2 amends to be paid the old woman, and the recognizances to be estreated.

STEALING CHARCOAL.

Wong Asee, master of cargo boat No. 253, charged a coolie, named Li Awo, with stealing from his boat a quantity of charcoal.

The prisoner was sent to seven days' hard labour.

ALLEGED SALE OF WOMEN.

Mak Atai, a married woman, was charged by Inspector Lee with bringing two girls to the colony with intent to send them to Penang for purposes of prostitution.

John Lee said he was ordered to go to the Harbour-Master's Office, where a number of girls were being examined previous to go to Singapore and Penang. Mr. Tonnochy went also. The girl present there said that she had not paid for her ticket, but that she would pay when on board, and that she would pay what the others paid. She was asked could she pay $75, and if she had any money. She said no, but she could get it. She could point out where she lived. The Registrar-General then sent witness with her. The prisoner, who was standing at the door, then came up and asked her what was the matter. Seeing that, witness took her to the office, and on his return found another girl being examined, but did not know what was said to her. The prisoner then pointed to the other girl and said she belonged to her too. The first girl told him she had been bought at Canton by a woman who had passed at the Harbour Master's. He intended to go on board after her, but the steamer started before he could get alongside.

Chan Chuen Yuk, a girl, 16 years of age, said she was sold by her pocket mother to a brothel, and a month ago again sold to a woman, who brought her to Hongkong. This woman taught her what to say at the Harbour Master's office. The prisoner was not that woman.

After further evidence, the case was remanded until the 21st instant.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent, concluded from Saturday.*)

LONDON, 5th November.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

As for affairs in Cuba, some sensational telegrams and letters have appeared during the week, which were cleverly foisted on the public as genuine, for what purpose I am not sufficiently initiated to explain. They were to the effect that President Grant had sent a note to Madrid expressive of the determination of the United States to put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs in Cuba, and adding a desire that the island might form an independent republic. The rumours went so far as to state that Spain was about to send five iron-clad frigates to Havana, and that half a dozen old monitors were ordered to be tinkered up in the United States dockyard. Official denial has been given to these alarming reports, but it is admitted that some correspondence on the condition of Cuba, between the governments of Spain and the United States has really occurred, although of a friendly character.

It may, perhaps, be worth while to explain how it was that the Cubans in New York, together with their sympathisers in London, fell into the mistake of believing that General Aguilera, the now President of the revolutionary party, had lately succeeded in effecting a landing in Cuba. From the accounts given by Aguilera and other well-informed persons since the return of the former to the United States, it appears that he made four several attempts to land, but after as many hair breadth escapes he was compelled for the present to abandon the undertaking. On the last occasion he was deserted by his pilot, who made for Kingston, Jamaica, and on arriving at that port endeavoured to cover up his misconduct by concocting the story that the General had made good his descent upon the Cuban Coast, and that indeed he had been received by an escort of cavalry under Colonel Ruz, a well-known officer. The news being generally credited in Jamaica, it is not surprising that when it reached the United States its authenticity should have been regarded as beyond doubt. Aguilera's failure is another proof of the incapacity of the Cuban Junta at New York. It is said that he wanted to sail in the steamer *Uruguay*, which conveyed arms for the Cubans; but in spite of his dignified position, the Junta refused to give him command of the vessel, or to allow him to proceed in her in any other capacity than as a private individual. As it is known that the *Uruguay* landed a portion of her warlike stores, it is only reasonable to suppose that if he had been permitted to exercise his own judgment, he would now have been at the head-quarters of the insurrection. But, unfortunately for him, he was compelled to try his fortune in a sailing vessel, with the result which has been already stated.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The foreign community of China, although no doubt bewildered at the drift and object of the Arctic expedition, feel nevertheless some interest, not only in the fate of the gallant officers and men who have embarked in it, but in the success of the errand on which they have ventured. The following summary may be of service to such of the readers of the *Daily Press* as may seek to unravel the mass of print that is placed before the public on this subject. The *Pandora*, which has lately returned is a steam-vessel fitted out jointly by Lady Franklin and Mr. James Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, with Captain Allen Young and Lieut. Lillingston, to follow H.M.S. *Alert* and H.M.S. *Discovery*, the ships of the British Government Polar Discovery Expedition, under Captains Nares and Stephenson, as far northward as possible. She was then to proceed westward, through Lancaster Sound, to the archipelago of Prince Regent's Inlet and Peel Sound, extending from the 90th to the 100th degree of the longitude, and between the 70th and 75th of latitude, where Sir John Franklin is supposed to have been lost. This region, though not very far within the Arctic Circle, is extremely difficult of access, as it must be approached from the north by descending either Prince Regent's Inlet or Peel Sound, in a southerly direction, from Lancaster Sound or from Darrow Strait. The *Pandora* finding all possible access closed, abandoned that part of her mission. The surrounding large islands, called North Nevon, North Somerset, Beechey Island, Prince of Wales Island, Boothia Felix, and King William Land, are far more desolate than the Greenland coasts of Baffin's Bay, in the same latitudes. The ice, moreover, brought into those narrow seas, gulfs, and straits by different conflicting currents is apt to be more closely packed and pent up than anywhere else, which has really been the obstacle, in all times of Arctic navigation, to the North-West Passage round the American continent, from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Strait. The magnetic pole, or central point of attraction in terrestrial magnetism, was discovered by Sir John Ross, on the southwest shore of Boothia Felix; and on the opposite shore, that of Victoria Land, Sir John Franklin's surviving comrades landed for their desperate last journey to reach the Great Fish River, in April 1848. Captain Allen Young, in 1859, was second to the present Sir Leopold M'Clintock in the *Fox* expedition, which explored all those shores, and collected evidence of the fate of Sir John Franklin. The North-West Passage was discovered meanwhile by Sir Robert M'Clure, from Behring's Straits coming through Melville Sound, but its navigation has not yet been found practicable. All this belongs to quite a different chapter of the history of Arctic exploration from that which properly concerns the search for the North Pole, in which Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, with the *Alert* and *Discovery*, are now engaged. Their course is due north from Baffin's Bay, up Melville Bay, Smith Sound, and Kennedy Channel, which has been navigated beyond the 82nd degree of latitude by recent American explorers. The Carey Islands, north of Melville Bay, about latitude 77 deg., longitude 73 deg., are the last place where the *Alert* and *Discovery* are known to have been, on July 27, leaving a deposit of letters in a cairn of stones called "the Arctic post-office," to be picked up by the Pandora six weeks later—namely, on Sept. 11—when she returned from Lancaster Sound. She had visited the Carey Islands before entering that passage, but had failed, upon that occasion, to find anything left by Captains Nares and Stephenson.

A SPANISH REFUGEE AT SINGAPORE.

A story has reached England, which will doubtless lead to sound inquiry on the part of our Foreign Office. It is said that a Spanish political prisoner named Jose Bonafont escaped from the Ladrone Islands to the Pellew Islands, from whence he took ship for Singapore. Wishing to return to Spain, he hid himself on board a Spanish steamer, but after making himself known to the captain, he, together with another fugitive who had come surreptitiously on board, was landed on the coast a few miles from the place of embarkation. Escaping perils from wild beasts, the Spaniard was enable by the kindness of some villagers to return in safety to Singapore. It is stated that on arriving at that British settlement the authorities handed him over to the Spanish Consul, who subsequently despatched him to Manila. Two questions, it is said, will arise out of this proceeding; first, on what grounds English officials surrendered a political refugee to the representative of a foreign Power; and secondly, how under any circumstances such a proceeding could be justifiable, seeing that no extradition treaty for the surrender of offenders exists between this country and Spain.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK.

*The Times*, in its money article of to-day, thus deals with an institution which all honest men should thank it for holding up to reprobation: The operations of an institution called the Co-operative Credit Bank have been becoming a growing source of scandal and disgrace to the City. At the time of its first inception we took occasion to point out the extremely questionable nature of this undertaking, but it has been persevered in, notwithstanding, and by dint of unconquerable audacity and the unscrupulous dissemination of puffs an amount of money seems to have been drawn from the pocket of the public beyond what we could have thought possible. The affair threatens, therefore, to become a positive calamity if it be not stopped at once. Not only is this so-called "Bank" drawing money from the public on its own account, but it has become the advocate of schemes like the Keokuk Railway.

## SOOCHOW.

The good people at Soochow seems to have been much disturbed the other night by the fall of what, from its description, we should judge to have been a thunderbolt. They imagined it to be a falling star, and as it could not be found anywhere, dreaded every moment that the city would be found to be in flames. Thanks, however, to the energetic deprecation of any such disaster by the Taoist priests, nothing more was heard or seen of the celestial visitant and confidence was speedily restored.—*Celestial Empire.*

## CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The re-adjourned extraordinary meeting of shareholders in this Company was held on the 14th inst., present—Mr. J. M. Ringer, in the chair; Messrs. C. E. Bode, A. J. Little, W. H. Siegfried, and H. Sutherland, Directors; Messrs. Wainewright, E. G. Low, Thorburn, Preyer, Nickoll, Groom, Hawtrey, W. B. Jamieson, Pasch, Jacques, R. O. Brown, and J. Dunn, Secretary.

Some time elapsed before the required quorum of fifteen was formed.

The Chairman, in introducing the business, said they would now resume the extraordinary general meeting postponed from last month. The resolution then before the meeting was that the Company should be immediately wound up. The Directors then asked for time to endeavour to form a new Company, in terms of the prospectus sent to each shareholder and advertised to the public. They now had to tell the meeting that they had not received sufficient support to enable them to do so. It was with much regret that they made the announcement, because they felt that it was a good opportunity lost. Although it was true that since the 30th June, the business in Shanghai had fallen off 50 per cent., as compared with last year, yet the aggregate premia received had more than equalled last year, and the business done in London during the past month had been double that of any previous month, showing good prospects for the future. The Directors had now, in accordance with the promise made when asking for the adjournment, to make a distinct statement of what they proposed to do. We cannot help admitting the fact that the shareholders who wish to liquidate the Company hold a majority of votes sufficient to direct the working of the Company, and, therefore, might instruct us to charge such rates of premium as would stop all business and be a virtual winding up of the Company. This being the case, and we having failed to float the proposed Mutual Company, I think it best in the interest of all parties to accept the position, and would, in accordance with the resolution, take steps for the liquidation of the Company as provided by the Deed of Settlement in Clause 119. He would now read the resolution—"That the business and affairs of this Company be immediately wound up, and its assets distributed among the shareholders." The announcement was received with a silence of some duration.

The Chairman at length said, if there was any question they wished to ask before they closed the extraordinary meeting, he would be very glad to answer it; because when this meeting was closed, the ordinary half-yearly meeting would be held.

Mr. Groom asked in what manner the Directors proposed to liquidate the Company?

The Chairman replied to the effect that the Directors would do it as quickly as possible, and for the good of all concerned. The Directors would perform the duty of liquidation and distribute the assets as soon as possible.

Mr. Groom—Then you propose to wind up the Company with three Directors.

The Chairman said that the two Directors whose appointment required confirmation at General Meeting, were really Directors and could not act as such till their appointment was confirmed; otherwise all the business done by the Board since their appointment would be invalid, as it required by Deed of Settlement five Directors to constitute a Board.

Mr. Groom—And you propose to wind up the Company under Rule 119?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and after a pause, said as there appeared to be nothing more to be said, he would declare the extraordinary meeting to be closed.

The ordinary meeting was then proceeded with.

The Chairman said they would now resume the meeting which had stood adjourned since the 1st October. At the time of adjournment, a resolution had been proposed by Mr. Sutherland and seconded by Mr. Daly, to confirm the election of Mr. Siegfried and himself as Directors. It was almost a non-necessity, the order having been passed to wind up the Company; still, he would put the resolution, which was—"That the election of Mr. C. W. Siegfried and myself, as Directors of the Company, be confirmed." The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Groom said, before the meeting closed, he wished to ask how long the agreements of the servants of the Company had to run?

Mr. Dunn answered the question, saying that Mr. Schmidt's agreement was for three years from the 1st July last; Mr. Woodward's and his own for two years, from the same date.

Mr. Pryer asked if the Chairman could give the meeting any idea when it would be possible to pay the first dividend.

The Chairman said it was impossible to say. Much of the capital of the Company was on deposits, and some of them had ten months to run, so it was impossible to answer the question with certainly.

Mr. Pryer—How long will it be before you can tell us anything about the winding up of the Company?

The Chairman said it would probably be about 18 months before all average claims were settled.

Mr. Pryer—Would you within a short time be able to let us know within what time you can give us any dividend or make a return of capital?

The Chairman—We will take the suggestion into consideration, and let you know as soon as possible.

Mr. Groom asked if notice had been given to the Banks for the withdrawal of deposits?

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Groom—Do you know whether the Banks would be willing to give up the deposits at an early date?

The Chairman—Could not say that they would, and promised to make the necessary enquiries.

Mr. Groom—It has been thought they would be very glad to. On behalf of the shareholders, I beg to say we have every confidence in the Directors in winding up the business, though of course it is for all our interests to have it done as soon as possible.

The Chairman—Certainly it is, and we will endeavour to do it.

Mr. Thurburn was understood to ask if there would be any difficulty as to the transfer of shares, now?

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Groom—And it is understood that all risks that you can possibly re-insure will be re-insured?

The Chairman—Certainly.

The meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*N. C. Herald.*

## SHANGHAI.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Seward has received instructions from Washington to proceed to Peking and assume charge of the United States Legation. He will leave as soon as possible. We trust that this implies Mr. Seaward's eventual appointment as American Minister to China. We shall be sorry to lose him from Shanghai, but every one would recognise the appointment as a good one, and one well-earned by long and useful service in his present post.

The Peking Theatre in the Canton Road advertises in the *Shenpao*, and also by posters all over the Settlement, that the performances now consist of a mixture of Chinese and Foreign plays. The former commence the *séance*, and are followed by the latter. These consist of over 100 representations, in which take part extraordinary men, animals, and things which have been brought by the British Minister (?) from Europe, Macao, Japan, and Liu-chiu. It seems rather a strange line of country for a diplomatist to take, to introduce monstrosities or playwrights to a Chinese audience. Perhaps some one may think it worth while to ask the advertisers by what authority they use Mr. Wade's name.

The Danish steamer *Thingvalla*, which has met with such unusual misfortunes during her passage out, arrived on the 15th instant. On reaching Aden it was found that two blades of the propeller that had brought her out from Antwerp, were missing. It was decided, however, to proceed with the remaining two blades, and she accordingly left port on the 7th September. Two days afterwards, a third blade broke off, and it was thought better to return to Aden, which port was reached on the 12th. After discharging 1,200 tons of general cargo, the vessel was trimmed by the head and the spare propeller shipped. This was completed on the 2nd October, and after re-shipping the cargo she sailed on the 11th. Called at Point de Galle, leaving on the 22nd. On the 23rd two blades of the new propeller were broken off. She however proceeded, and arrived at Singapore on the 30th, leaving again on the 2nd November. On the 4th, another blade was broken and she was obliged to return to port, during which time the fourth blade broke and she had to make her way with the broken ends to Singapore roads; the engines making over 100 revolutions per minute and giving a speed of 5 knots. After discharging 1,400 tons cargo and docking, a screw was fitted which formerly belonged to the British steamer *Medina*, and which apparently answers well, the steamer having made good time from Singapore to Hongkong and Shanghai.

We are glad to learn that the report of a recent shooting party having met with some trouble up-country turns out to be exaggerated. It was only the old matter of the people claiming a pheasant which had been shot. They have a special habit of doing this in the neighbourhood where this occurred; either claiming the bird or wanting a cumshaw for picking it up. In the present case, they failed to find the bird, which fell in some reeds, but still claimed it, or some cartridges or dollars, when it had been found by the sportsman. The children were especially noisy and impertinent, crying *ta, ta* (beat, beat), as the foreigners walked away, and following them up for some distance. Bye-and-bye, a respectably dressed Chinese was met, who was appealed to, to reprehend them for their insolence, and readily did so; one of the foreigners at the same time exhibiting the Taotai's pass, whereupon they all evaporated. We have heard of another instance lately, in the same neighbourhood, where the people persisted in following a sportsman, with no ill-will apparently but with a rather annoying curiosity, and with an amount of loud talk which quite prevented any chance of a shot. Remonstrated with, they said they wanted to look on, and intimated that, as it was their land, they had a perfect right to do so. The foreigner wisely recognised the force of the argument, put his gun over his shoulder, and walked straight ahead. About three miles of this damped their ardour: they gradually fell off and left him alone, when he was able to begin shooting.—*N. C. Daily News.*

We hear that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Howsang*, under her veteran commander, Captain Neil Lamont, is laid on the berth for Singapore *viâ* Amoy; the Chinese company proposing to extend the sphere of their operations to the Straits.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. John Pook, formerly well known in Shanghai as master of the *Joseph Fletcher*, a tea-ship. He died at Lewisham on 26th Oct. aged 62, after years of suffering. His firm are agents for the Municipal Council of Shanghai, and the business will be carried on by his son Mr. Charles Pook, who has managed it for some years past.

Rumours have got abroad in the Settlement on the 15th instant that Medhurst was 'mobbed' up country. This is incorrect. A few little boys began to testify their curiosity in the foreign party in a somewhat annoying manner, trying to get possession of their cartridges, etc., in which they were encouraged by their elders in the background; but on Mr. Medhurst remonstrating, and showing his passport, the entire crowd fled incontinently away. We are glad to hear the affair was no more serious than this, particularly as the story went that Viceroy of Nanking had informed the Consul that in future no more shooting would be permitted in the interior! We really don't know how much truth there is in this rumour; but there is something exquisitely ridiculous in the idea. The Viceroy was said to argue that there is no provision made in the Treaty for the indiscriminate slaughter of China's feathered fowl, and as it always leads to trouble he will have no more of it.

The decision of the Directors of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets in accordance with the wish of the shareholders cannot fail to meet with general approval. The shares have already risen in value four per cent, business having been done at Tls. 110. The shareholders of its rivals are likely to derive considerable benefit from the removal of its competition. Yangtsze shares have improved in value Tls. 27½, the quotation being Tls. 612½. In Hongkong higher rates have been paid, Tls. 630 having been reached some days ago. No movement is reported in Chinese Insurance Company's shares as yet, but we should think an improvement may be looked for. These two are the only companies in China not conducted on the mutual principle, and they divide certain proportions of the profits among all the contributors, shareholders or not. They are therefore likely to receive a considerable proportion of the business of the expiring Company. The directors of the China and Japan are making every effort to liquidate the affairs of the Company without delay, and to that end are negotiating for the transfer of all their running risks to other local offices. They are endeavouring to pay a large dividend, or rather return of capital, on 31st December, but have met with obstacles hardly anticipated to the withdrawal of their deposits from a powerful banking institution. Other banks are glad to let the deposits go, not seeing much remunerative employment for capital at this time of year. That the institution first referred to is able to make so profitable a use of its money is a circumstance calculated to diffuse a feeling of wide-spread satisfaction amongst local investors.—*Courier.*

## TIENTSIN.

8th December.

We have seen the last steamer for the year, and it seems probable that those leaving Taku to-morrow, will be the last coming so far north. The last few days have been very pleasant—rather mild. But the nights are cold, and ice is forming in the bends. The bark *Denmark* is probably "booked" for the winter, about ten miles down the river.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Mori, has not arrived. He has been expected for some days. He will, even now, find it difficult to ascend the river.

Governor Li left on the 6th for Panting-fu. Previous to his departure, he left orders for the new dredging machine to be used the coming winter in deepening the "Powder Mill Creek," a small stream leading from the Peiho, a few miles below Tientsin, up to the Arsenal. Steam was first raised on the Dredger last Saturday, the 4th; everything was found to be in perfect order. A few days will see it ready for work. We wish it every success, and hope it may be used on the Taku bar next summer.

A few days ago, five robbers were caught on the Peking road, a few miles north of Tientsin. They were executed, and their heads suspended by the road side. Everything seems very quiet just about us.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## PEKING.

The latest news from the North gives promise of a very severe winter. It is now generally understood that the Ambassadors-designate for England will not leave at least till the Spring. The letter of apology which they are to convey will more appropriately come at the close than at the beginning of the measures of reparation for the Yunnan outrage. They will, therefore, not start till the investigation has ended, and has been accepted as satisfactory in its results. In the meantime, Mr. Wade is understood to be pressing the question of taxation, and good results are hoped from the negotiations. Some excitement is said to prevail at Peking, about the Japanese quarrel with Corea. Japan evidently does not intend to let the attack upon the *Unyokan* pass by; and China is inclined to help her dependent in case of war. It is thought likely, however, that the influence of Foreign Ministers will be exerted in favour of peace. It will be represented that Japan must have satisfaction afforded her, and it is thought likely that the Peking Government will be persuaded to influence the Corean Government in this sense.—*N. C. Herald.*

## THE YUNNAN COMMISSION.

News has been received (says the *N. C. Daily News*) from Mr. Grosvenor's party, from Ichang, which they reached on the 1st December. All were well, and they were to proceed on their journey on the following day. The trade at Ichang seems to be unimportant, it being all absorbed by Shasi. The party walked round the walls of Ichang, and found them four miles in circumference. They were disappointed with the place, which is not even picturesquely situated, though there are some fine hills on the opposite side of the river. Shasi is a far more interesting place both as regards the city and the neighbourhood; and a city called King-chow-foo, situated about three miles from Shasi, is described as exceptionally good. The walls were in perfect order, and the moat around it is 200 yards and upwards in breadth. Among the hills near Shasi, is a natural arch about 200 yards high. Caves of stalactites were also visited. At Ichang, the large boat in which they started from Hankow was exchanged for two smaller ones; and in these they expected to travel 700 miles, before the land journey begins. The river runs at about 2½ miles an hour, and with a fair wind they had been able to sail against the current. Otherwise they have to track. Shortly after leaving Ichang, the rapids are encountered, and there of course tracking is the only mode of progress. Every attention is being shown by the mandarins, who take almost too much care to ensure their being protected from any incivility.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

A volume of Consular Reports just published contains a report from Mr. W. H. Medhurst, our Consul at Shanghai, dated last June, from which we make the following extract:—My relations with the Chinese authorities continue to be characterized by friendliness and courtesy on their part. They, however, fail to exert themselves as they might in procuring me redress in cases where Chinese subjects are defendants. They invariably take up such suits *ab initio* with a strong bias against the foreigner; and in the course of the proceedings so shift and twist the plainest evidence in order to suit the subjects of their advocacy, that their action becomes tantamount to a practical shielding of their people from justice. In cases, for instance, of individual assault or public violence, where the facts are such as to leave no doubt as to which has been the aggressive side, it is vain to look for spontaneity of action on the part of the Chinese authorities. On the contrary, they have to be urged and worried into fulfilling their simplest obligations to discover and arrest the offenders, and when they do eventually commence judicial proceedings, they try persistently to reduce these to the minimum of effectiveness, by arraigning either substitutes or the fewest possible of the real culprits, or by decreeing some punishment entirely disproportionate to the offence, or by causing the penalty to be inflicted with palpable reluctance, so that in the end their action loses all its value as a deterrent with their own people. The Mixed Court, notwithstanding the commendable efforts of the presiding magistrate, Chên, an exceptionally well-intentioned official, to do his duty by foreigners as well as by his own countrymen, continues to attract public attention by its entire inadequacy for the purpose for which it was originally instituted. Its deficiencies in this respect have been repeatedly brought to the notice of her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade by myself and my predecessors in office; and lately the question has been seriously taken up by the Municipal Council of Shanghai, who have requested the consuls to endeavour to establish a more efficient system. As a result of this representation, reports have been asked for from the gentlemen, both British and foreign, who have had most experience as assessors in the Mixed Court, and I beg to enclose three of these memoranda as annexes to this report. One is from the able pen of Mr. Alabaster, who, from his knowledge of the language, conversance with the laws and customs of the Chinese, and long practice in the court itself, is peculiarly fitted to give an opinion upon the subject in all its various bearings. I cannot say that I go with Mr. Alabaster in all the propositions which he brings forward, but his suggestions are valuable, as showing the direction in which reform is desirable; and I trust that they may have weight with yourself and the Supreme Government at Peking in attracting attention to the subject. The three chief desiderata, to my mind, are—first, a jurisdiction and authority, both civil and criminal, more adequate to the necessities of the Settlements than that which is now confided to the presiding magistrate; secondly, a more independent and honest fulfilment of the official obligations involved; and, thirdly, a more complete process of ridding the Settlement conclusively of bad characters after conviction and punishment. In securing these points, difficulties will, of course, present themselves. An official, for instance, possessing a higher grade and more complete authority, will, under the present system of Chinese official administration, need a larger field for squeezing in order to maintain his position and dignity. Then, again, honesty of purpose and integrity of action cannot well be looked for, unless the incumbent be a foreigner in Imperial pay, and this expedient might prove as inconvenient for our purposes as it would, perhaps, be objectionable in a Chinese point of view. The disposal of all criminals, too, by exile or otherwise, might be found impracticable when tested by Chinese law and custom. But these are mere details which would bear discussion, if only something could be done towards working a reform in the institution of the Mixed Court itself, and fitting it better for its purpose of maintaining order amongst the 90,000 Chinese who are said to constitute the native population of this settlement.

## ATTACKS ON BRITISH SCHOONERS BY THE PELLEW ISLANDERS.

From Captain O'Keefe, of the British schooner *Sea Bird*, which arrived here, we *Singapore Times* have been able to glean some interesting particulars concerning former residents of Singapore. It is well known that Messrs. Skinner and Webster, with Captain Gall, of the little schooner *Rupak*, which belonged to them, have been for some time past carrying on trade with the natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Their undertaking was extremely hazardous, as the articles they carried excited the cupidity of the wild natives, and they were compelled to arm the schooner heavily and man her with a numerous crew, consisting mostly of men picked up here and there among the various islands they visited. About the middle of last year, Mr. Webster, when trading alone with the natives on one of the Pellew Islands, was suddenly attacked, and received a severe wound on the head. He went to Hongkong, to endeavour to induce the British Government to inflict punishment on the offenders, but so far as we can learn the only result of his visit was an unprofitable official correspondence. The schooner *Sea Bird* was then chartered for the trade, and proceeded to the Pellew Islands, whence she has only just returned. Mr. Webster, went back to the islands, and, we are informed, for a time appeared to be improving, but it soon became apparent that the wound on the head had affected his brain, and eventually resulted in his death on the 28th December last.

One great object of Mr. Webster's visit to Hongkong was induce a man-of-war to visit the island, and for some time the natives were held in check by the fear that one would really come and punish them, but seeing that none came they became more insolent, and during June or July of this year, they came off in canoes in swarms and attacked the schooner *Rupak*. The native crew of the schooner fought bravely, and succeeded in beating back the islanders, but became so elated with their success that, armed with rifles and small arms, they sprang into their boats to pursue the piratical horde. The natives, seeing their advantage, at once surrounded the two boats, and put to death every one of the daring fellows, to the number of 28, besides possessing themselves of their rifles and other weapons. The schooner was, however, saved, as the pirates did not renew the attack.

Our readers will also doubtless remember an account of the doings and arrest of the notorious Capt. Hayes by the Spanish authorities, which appeared some time ago in our translations from the Manila papers. Capt. Hayes' schooner put out to sea, leaving him to fare as he might among the Spanish officers. The *Sea Bird* fell in with this very schooner, named the *Joaquin and (Anna)* among the Pacific Islands. Her crew had put to sea, carrying away with them the Secretary to the Government at Guam, who, we are told, had and has still in his possession the official seals. The offence charged against Captain Hayes was that he was carrying away from Guam people undergoing imprisonment, and no doubt the Secretary had boarded the vessel for the purpose of seizing her, when the cables were slipped and she put to sea with him. There was no one on board able to navigate the vessel, but after a time land was sighted, for which they made. The natives attacked and captured the schooner, but she was rescued from their hands by an American schooner that came in there for trade, the captain and crew of which now claim salvage on her. We understand the unfortunate secretary was still alive and well at last advices, though with not much prospect of speedily getting back to his office.

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The *New York Herald* of the 19th October reviews at length, and gives extracts from, the Marquis of Lorne's poem, "Guido and Lita." The *Herald* says the poem "does not show great depth of feeling or profound thought, but gives evidence of a delicate taste and classic reading. The loves of Guido and Lita were true and honest, and their story shows how a noble knight may love a low-born fishermaiden and be a much better man for it. Guido was a good-for-nothing cumberer of the ground until he met Lita. Through her influence he was spurred on to be a man, and to be of some account in the world. With a little stretch of the imagination we can believe that the author's own experience was, perhaps, in his thoughts as he wrote. . . There will be those, perhaps, who will find a political significance in this story. To us it is merely the pastime of a gentleman of leisure and of parts. As a literary effort it has no great rank. The author shows that he is an amateur in every line, but he deserves credit for showing to the world that he could do more than marry a princess. As a whole, it is the work of a marquis, not of a poet."

## LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

All the sculpture and carving which decorate the exterior of the Royal Aquarium have been executed by Mr. T. Broomfield, of Lambeth.

Mr. T. Sydney Cooper, R.A., is in a delicate state of health, and has been enjoined by his medical advisers to avoid fatigue or excitement.

A new work by Dr. H. W. Bellew may shortly be expected. It will be entitled "Kashmir and Kashgar; a Narrative of the Journey of the Embassy to Kashgar in 1873-74."

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers will shortly publish the posthumous writings of Oliver Madox-Brown, the youthful author of "Gabriel Denver," who died nearly a year ago.

Messrs. T. Grieve & Sons have just completed the act drop for the Royal Aquarium, the centre group being taken from the celebrated picture "Youth at the Prow, Pleasure at the Helm," by Etty, R.A.

The *Printers' Register* states that the *Hour* has passed into the hands of Mr. M'Dougall, a city speculator, and that it will be converted into a halfpenny paper, and worked in opposition to the *Echo*.

The monument erected in Berlin to Baron von Stein has been unveiled by the Crown Prince, as the representative of the Emperor. The monument is described as one of the finest works of art in the city.

Major Butler, the author of "Akim Foo" and "The Great Lone Land," who has just returned with Sir G. Wolseley from Natal, will probably write a series of papers describing that expedition for *Good Words.*

Takatsukasa, a *kuwazoku* of Kioto-fu, has been rewarded with 500 *yen* by the Mikado of Japan, for having presented to H.M. a valuable book, called "The Kasuga kenki," of which he was in possession of the only existing copy.

Longfellow's new poem, "The Masque of Pandora," was issued to the public on the 22nd October. The story embodied in it is that told by the Greek writers, though in one instance there is rather an important departure from the myth in its original form.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons are about to issue a series of shilling books written for boys, by Jules Verne, R. M. Ballantyne, the Rev. H. C. Adams, Captain Mayne Reid, James Grant, W. H. G. Kingston, the Rev. J. G. Wood, and other popular authors.

Two pieces of tapestry are now in course of execution at the Gobelins, reproducing the allegorical cartoons of Le Brun, "Fire" and "Water." They will be finished in three years, and will be placed in the grand gallery of the new Hôtel de Ville, Paris.

It is stated that the great work upon which Mr. Gladstone is engaged, and to which he has more than once made allusion, is "The Claims of the Papacy as viewed by the Light of History." His library at Hawarden is said to contain loads of books on this subject.

The decease at Paris is announced of M. Combon, at the age of seventy-three years, the well-known scene painter of the Grand Opera. His water colour and sepia drawings attracted attention as far back as in 1835, but he eventually devoted himself exclusively to scene painting.

It is announced that the long-lost "Madonna with the Child," of Vandyck, of which countless copies exist in various parts of Europe, has at last been discovered in the original. The picture has formed the alter-piece to the chapel of an obscure German cloister, and was found there by the Flemish painter George van Haanen.

A new museum of art and industry under the title of the Nederlansch Museum has just been opened in that pleasant little Dutch town of museum and galleries, The Hague. It is the fifth museum in that small place. Art museums after the pattern of South Kensington have been springing up all over the Continent of late years.

The death is announced, in his sixty-fourth year, of Professor Newth, of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, with which institution he had been connected for nearly twenty years. Biblical history, Hebrew, and mathematics were the studies to which, in the college, the deceased gentleman's attention was chiefly directed.

Mr. James Francis Danby, the artist, died suddenly on the 22nd October, of apoplexy. Mr. Danby was the son of the late Francis Danby, A.R.A., and was born at Bristol in 1816. He was a constant exhibitor at the Academy, and at the Society of British Arists, of which latter body he had recently been elected a member.

The Swiss papers state that Mr. Gladstone has addressed to Père Hyacinthe a letter approving his recent publication, "L'Eglise Catholique en Suisse," and declaring that as there is no excuse for the excesses of Ultramontanism, so there is hardly more for those of the opposite school of Erastianism, in other words, for the ultra-Liberal Catholics.

A book is in preparation, entitled "A Biographical Account of Eminent Cumbrians," which is to be followed by other volumes illustrating the history, antiquities, and topography of the county of Cumberland. A new edition of the "Cumbriana" volume recently noticed in the *Athenæum*, is in the press, the first impression having been exhausted immediately after it was issued.

A second edition, revised, of "The Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of War," by Sir Travers Twiss, will shortly be published by Messrs. Longmans & Co. There will, says the *Academy*, be new introduction to this edition, containing a juridical review of the results of the wars of the last ten years, and of the modifications introduced during that period in the exercise of belligerent rights.

Mr. Justin Winsor, Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, will, says *Notes and Queries*, shortly publish, by subscription, through Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, and Trübner & Co., of London, a biography of the original quarto and folio editions of Shakespeare's works. It will contain 62 heliotype facsimiles. The edition will be limited to 250 copies.

A work will shortly issue from the press of Messrs. Price & Co. in the form of a choice heraldic MS. from the hand of William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1597-1618, entitled "The XII. Worshipful Companies or Misteries of London." Nearly 500 coats of arms, in their proper colours, of Lord mayors, sheriffs, and aldermen, with biographical notices, are contained in the volume. The original is now in the Bodleian Library.

Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish a volume entitled "Shakespeares' Plutarch," being a selection of lives from North's translation of Plutarch's "Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans." The lives are those of Coriolanus, Brutus, Julius Cæsar, Antonius, and Octavius Cæsar, with extracts from those of Theseus and Alcibiades. A copious index of names will be appended, together with a glossarial index of the more uncommon words. Some remarks upon the use made by Shakespeare of North's translation will appear in the preface.

The committee of the Byron Club have issued an address to the public, in which they state that they have determined to make every effort to set up a memorial yielding a higher and a better homage to the immortal poet than any monument of mere stone or marable, whether in or out of Westminster Abbey. They believe that the most useful form and character such an insititution could assume would be that of a club (named after the bard), of which the constituent elements, as well as the objects, should be of a nature to revive the influence of his life.

It is not generally known that Aristophanes, Juvenal, Montaigne, Pope, Churchill, Byron, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, and Charles Reade should be classed among persons devoid of "literary culture." Yet there can be no doubt about it, for we have just been told from the Episcopal Bench—and Bishops always tell the truth—that "literary culture allays the heat of partisanship!" After this, asks *Fun*, what becomes of the quarrels of authors? And are we to believe that only the ignorant and the uncultured are warm believers in their professed opinions? If so, how about the Bishops?

In the preparation of the foundation for the monument to the poet Edgar A. Poe, in the churchyard of Westminster Church, Baltimore, it was found necessary to remove his remains to a spot near the grave of Mrs. Clemm, the mother of his first wife. The *New York Sun* says that the coffin at first appearance seemed to be sound, but when raised the sides were found decayed and fell to pieces. Nothing remained inside the coffin but the skeleton, all the flesh and grave clothes have long since returned to dust. Some hair yet attached to the skull, and the teeth, which appeared all white and perfect, were shaken out of the jaws and lay on the bottom of the coffin. The old coffin and its contents were placed entire as exhumed in a wooden case and lowered into the new grave and closed up. The stones for the foundation of the monument were put in place, and everything is now prepared for the superstructure.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### OPIUM.

MONDAY, 20th December.

Nothing done in ordinary chests of New Patna to-day, the quotation for which is $608¾. Sales of select chests at $612½. A small sale of New Benares reported at $585. In Malwa no change to note.

### EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Glaucus*, for London:—

Congou, 228,487 lbs.; Scented Caper, 33,600 lbs.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 9,865 lbs.; Oolong, 2,318 lbs.; Gunpowder, 6,969 lbs.; Hyson, 4,169 lbs.; Young Hyson, 12,330 lbs. For New York 88 bales Silk, and 4,106 lbs. Tea (Oolong).

Per steamship *Argyll*, for the Straits and Calcutta:—

For Straits—Treasure, valued at $110,000. For Calcutta—Treasure, valued at $45,495; 969 piculs Copper, 64 bxs. Vermillion, and general cargo.

Per British ship *Huntly Castle*, for London:—

Tea—From Amoy Congou, 20,800 lbs. From Canton Waters Congou, 333,667 lbs.; Scented Caper, 157,257 lbs.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 67,779 lbs.; 485 bales Silk Refuse, 1,500 cases Preserves, 250 tubs Preserves, 85 cases Chinaware, fine, 26 cases Chinaware (coarse), 3 cases Earthenware, 59 bundles Canes, 43,500 pieces; 10 cases Furniture, 3 bales Rattan Ware, and 1 case Wood.

### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand ............ 3/11¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/11¼ to 4/0
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.............................. 4/1
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight .......................... 72¼
Private, 30 days' sight .......... 72¾

### SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—2 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$542½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$169 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—34 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—4 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£102 10s.

SALES ON DECEMBER 20TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

*Saigon Rice*, 1,000 piculs, at $1.53, by Hop-hing to local trader.

*Black Pepper*, 100 bags, at $9.50, by Shun-chong to travelling trader.

*Japan White Wax*, 50 cases, at $10.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

*Shellfish*, 15 cases, at $38.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

*White Wax*, 5 pieces, at $71.50, by Tung-chong-yue to travelling trader.

*Cuttlefish*, 10 bags, at $22.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

*Red Dates*, 150 bags, at Tls. 1.9.8.0, by Wing-yue-chong to travelling trader.

*Vermicelli*, 40 bags, at $7.70, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

*Dried Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at $8.20, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
*Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
*Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | CAPTAIN | AT | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Anchises (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 23rd inst. |
| Do. | Alexandra | Thos. Bulman | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Laju | MacWhirter | Whampoa | A. MacG. Heaton | Quick despatch. |
| HAMBURG | Carl Ritter | Lausen | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| NEW YORK | Pilgrim | Fowle | Whampoa | Russell & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Meteor | Dircksen | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Caprera | Chas. S. Rendell | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | G. T. Ray | Fraser | Whampoa | Olyphant & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA | Belgic (str.) | | | O. & O. S. Co. | On 1st prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. Do. | China (str.) | | | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 15th prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. | Mirella | Ed. Pitt | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| BANGKOK | Danube (str.) | Clanchy | Hongkong | Yuen Fat Hong | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c. | Glenfinlas (str.) | Wilcox | Hongkong | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| Do. BOMBAY, &c. | Avoca (str.) | Torbock | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 23rd inst., at noon. |
| Do. BRISBANE, &c. | Normanby (str.) | Riddell | | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | On 31st inst., at noon. |
| SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c. | Sindh (str.) | Rapatel | | Messageries Maritimes | On 30th inst., at noon. |
| BOMBAY | Alva | | Hongkong | Nursey Kessawjee & Co. | On or about 30th inst. |
| MANILA | Mariveles (str.) | Ugalde | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Union | Mericaechevarria | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Malacca (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Yangtsze (str.) | Schultze | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | To-day, at 4 P.M. |
| Do. | Thibet (str.) | | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Deucalion (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 19th inst. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Kwangtung (str.) | Pitman | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | To-morrow, at daylight. |

## For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the

AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS,

solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACE and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS trimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS. TURQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S Best make,

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
*QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,*
HONGKONG
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CHILLINGWORTH and SON'S CROWN SHERRY and PORT.

Apply to
W. H. NOTLEY.
1m 1768 Hongkong, 1st December, 1875.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchai, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AH YON, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
6m 1620 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

ARE NOW SHOWING

BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, especially selected to wear well.

VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in all Colors.

HOMESPUNS, FRENCH MERINOES, CAMLETS.

PLAIN and FANCY FLANNELS, for Morning Gowns.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.

New Colors in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.

SHAWLS for Chairs, CARRIAGE RUGS, BEST WHITE BATH and WHITNEY BLANKETS.

BELGIAN COUNTERPANES and TOILET COVERS.

MELTON CLOTH, SERGE, and HOMESPUN COSTUMES, made in Latest Style.

A Large Variety of CHRISTMAS TOYS and PRESENTS for Children.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, Buttons, and Elastics.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in Latest Shapes—The Cantab, Bute, Ryde, Athol, Argyle, and Stamford.

WHITE SHIRTS, Collars attached, cut specially low in the neck.

SCARVES, TIES, CRAVATS, BOOTS, SOCKS, UNDERVESTS, and UMBRELLAS.

A Few OVERLAND and RAILWAY TRUNKS.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
666 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from EDOUARD PINAUD and Co.

Double FOWLING-PIECES, Lefaucheux, and REVOLVERS.

DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, Pints and Quarts.

Fresh SALAD OIL, at $4.50 per dozen.

Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE and other Brands.

Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.

A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen (2 different kinds.)

GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.

Dépôt of the well-known INKS, from Messrs. ANTOINE ET FILS (of Paris).

CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

L. THEVENIN,
*44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street.*
1183 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.

One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.

W. H. NOTLEY,
*For B. Davies, Sole Agent for China.*
No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. [3m 1481

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER.

Apply to
WIELER & Co.
tf 1664 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—

Quarts,...........$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints,..............$16 „ „ (2 „ )
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.

Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
*Sole Agents for China and Japan.*
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,..............$1.50
Neatly Bound,..............................$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having given up his Agency for dealing in Steam Re-reeled Silk for KAI-CHEONG-LOONG, Canton, from the 1st day of August, 1875, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted for the aforesaid firm, either before or after the above date.

YOW KWOK CHUN,
NAM SING,
74, Queen's Road Central.
3m 1728 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
*DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1862 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GLENFINLAS,"

Captain Wilcox, R.N.R., will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents.*
3d 1859 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DANUBE,"

Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
*Agents.*
1848 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Thibet* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1875. [1811

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
*Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1875. [1812

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

*Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1822 Hongkong, 13th December, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANCHISES"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1823 Hongkong, 13th December, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE

(*Calling off* SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY, *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"NORMANBY,"

Captain Riddell, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents.*
1849 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Spanish Steamer

"MARIVELES,"

Ugalde, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1850 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

FOR MANILA (*Direct*).

THE A1 Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

Mericaechevarria, Master, will receive an immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
1851 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE new A1 American Bark

"CAPRERA,"

Chas. S. Rendell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1810 Hongkong, 10th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"G. T. RAY,"

Captain Fraser, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and at Whampoa, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
14d 1809 Hongkong, 10th December, 1875.

FOR LONDON,

*To follow the "Huntley Castle."*

THE A 1 British Ship

"LAJU,"

MacWhirter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co. *Canton.*
1753 Hongkong, 26th November, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A 1 German Barque

"CARL RITTER."

Lausen, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
OR
MESTERN & HÜLSE,
*Canton.*
1780 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship

"PILGRIM,"

Captain Fowle, will load here and at Whampoa and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1649 Hongkong, 6th November, 1875.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Barque

"MIRELLA,"

727 tons, Ed. Pitt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1840 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship

"ALEXANDRA,"

Thos. Bulman, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1721 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"METEOR,"

Dircksen, Master, 595 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1658 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*AVOCA*," Captain TORBOCK, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 22nd December.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 10th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1875, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*SINDH*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 29th December, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
*Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st January, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
*Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, December 2nd, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
*Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, December 20th, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
*Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

永 煤 記 棧

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

## Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close*

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-day, the 21st inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Glenfinlas*, to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, to-morrow, the 22nd inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Rockhampton, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, and Melbourne.—Per *Normanby*, on Friday, the 31st instant, at 11.15 A.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *AVOCA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c. on THURSDAY, the 23rd December.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

*Wednesday, 22nd instant,*
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
*Thursday, 23rd instant,*
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1875.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *SINDH* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

*Wednesday, 29th inst.,*
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
*Thursday, 30th inst.,*
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
*Postmaster-General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

Arrangements have been made for the Registration of Correspondence exchanged between the United States of America and this Colony by Pacific Mail Packets of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Company.

The Registration Fee will be 8 cents for each letter, over and above the Postage. This fee, as well as the Postage, must be prepaid.

No letters can be Registered after 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Mail.

ALFRED LISTER,
*Postmaster-General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

The following reduced Rates of Postage will take effect from this day:—

| | Letters. | Newspapers. | Books & Patterns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| PORTUGAL,— Viâ Southampton, | 34 per ½ oz. | 6 | 6 per 2 oz. |
| AZORES ISLANDS,— Viâ Brindisi,<br>Viâ Marseilles, | 40 per ½ oz. | 8 | 14 per 2 oz. |
| Viâ Southampton, | 34 per ½ oz. | 6 | 8 per 2 oz. |
| CANARY & MADEIRA ISLANDS,— Viâ Brindisi,<br>Viâ Marseilles, | 34 per ½ oz. | 8 | 12 per 2 oz. |
| Viâ Southampton, | 28 per ½ oz. | 6 | 6 per 2 oz. |
| HONOLULU AND HAWAII,— Viâ Brindisi,<br>Viâ Marseilles, | 36 per ½ oz. | 10 | 14 per 2 oz. |
| Viâ Southampton, | 30 per ½ oz. | 8 | 8 per 2 oz. |

ALFRED LISTER,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters), by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in *American* Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

| | LETTERS. | NEWSPAPERS. | BOOKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| Honolulu,.......... | 6 per ½ oz. | 2 | 4 per 4 oz. |
| Brazil,............... | 15 „ ½ oz. | — | — |
| Peru, Chili, &c... | 22 „ ½ oz. | — | 10 per 4 oz. |

ALFRED LISTER,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi.................. } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles................ } 34 „ „ „
When forwarded viâ Southampton.......... } 28 „ „ „

F. W. MITCHELL,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters,..............8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers, .............2 „ each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns,.......... } 6 „ for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper, or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL,
*Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters....................24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.......... 8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns..... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents.
„ 2 „ 6 „
„ 4 „ 12 „
every additional 4 „ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
*Postmaster General*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

# Extracts.

### FUNERAL MARCH OF A MARIONETTE.

March! march! 'tis a Marionette
Borne aloft with springs unset;
Carry him to the burial ground
With the martial trumpet's sound,
Boulevard beheld him gay,
Fair the light and fair the day;
Now, the streets are very sad—
Not one joyful can be had.

Softly beat the muffled drum;
Tell the death blow with a hum;
Slowly let the trumpet say,
"All must walk here some fine day."
Noisy feet! wake not the dead!
Grief! let not thy tears be shed!
Spare, oh! spare, the least dismay
O'er a soldier's grave to-day.

Longer grows the surging crowd,
Filled with maidens fair and proud
Ribbon black and ribbon gay
Flutter in the victor's way.
Horns! wind us thro' the gate!
Blow and echo, o'er too late,
O'er the jointed warrior's grave.
Glory give, if aught ye have.

Bright immortelles upon his bier
Tell the Fun'ral far and near;
Little men their passions whet
O'er a stiffened Marionette—
A soldier's joints, a soldier's face,
On the stage a soldiers's pace;
Music cannot make him rise—
Only once a soldier dies.

Hark! a sound strikes on the ear,
And a weight lies on the bier;
'Tis the cannon and the lead—
Honours for the warrior dead.
Lowly lies the jointed man,
Short, oh! short, his little span;
Bend, ye mourners, o'er the grave
Grieve for that ye cannot save!

Thrice the cannon o'er him boom,
Thrice they toll the soldier's doom;
Echoes from the hollow black
On the Marionette's grave crack.
March! march! 'twas a Marionette
Borne aloft with springs unset;
Carried to the burial ground
With a martial trumpet's sound.

C. M. K.

### PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

In perfect health, remarks *Cassell's Household Guide*, we are not conscious of the action of our vital organs. But we should advise everybody not to pay that attention. People should not study their vital actions as if they suspected them. They should take their health for granted, unless it is so far wrong as to be distinctly noticeable. When the heart beats sharply or too quickly, and thumps against the chest, then we say there is palpitation. Now, there are many things without any disease of the heart will disorder its actions and cause palpitation, such as strong green tea, too much anxious study, and tobacco. For the most part, these things act on the nervous system, and through this system they disorder the heart. Dyspepsia, or derangement of the stomach, hysteria, and some rheumatic conditions of the system, will suffice occasionally to set the heart beating irregularly. In gouty people there is often both indigestion and palpitation, which quite disappear when the gout is cured. The mere fact of palpitation is, then, no proof of the existence of disease of the heart. A change of diet, the abandonment of a habit, such as that of smoking, or drinking strong tea, or taking heavy suppers, will often suffice to cure the palpitation. If indigestion exist, or any gouty symptoms, or any rheumatic feelings, the wisest course a patient can take is to take himself to a doctor, that these may be removed.

### MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

There can be no doubt that in nine out of ten cases mothers-in-law are extremely obnoxious to their sons and daughters-in-law, and that commonly the feeling of dislike is reciprocated. Lord Palmerston once said that the great argument in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister would be that a man would only have one mother-in-law. In this remark, joking as it was, the jaunty viscount correctly expressed the popular sentiment. On every possible occasion the mother-in-law is held up to odium or ridicule. In comic papers she is a stock subject; in many novels she is represented as the evil genius of the hero or heroine; while in history she is frequently depicted as a worker of mischief. It is the same in ordinary life. When a husband says that in marrying a girl he never intended to marry her whole family—and the remark is frequently made—he really means that he did not intend to marry his mother-in-law. In short, it seems to be the universal conviction of men that mothers-in-law are a decided mistake, and that domestic life would be much happier without them. According to the popular belief, she is more irrepressible than the women's-rights female, more difficult to get rid of than the old man of the sea. She is—so most people will have it—a fearful combination of energy, perseverance, malignity, and insidiousness. No doubt there is a good deal of prejudice about the matter, but there must be something in the feeling when it is so universal. Let us therefore go into the subject a little.

We will begin with the wife's mother. Presumably a man marries a girl because he loves her; otherwise why should he, as the American humourist observes, volunteer to support another man's daughter? Supposing he does love, or, at all events, at first fancies he does, it would seem but natural that he should also love her mother. Both physically and morally the daughter more or less resembles the mother. She inherits her charms—if there are any—and qualities, and has been moulded by her. Besides, it would be thought that love for the same object would prove a bond of sympathy between two persons of different sexes. To a lover everything connected with his lady-love is looked at through rose-coloured spectacles. It may therefore be presumed that he starts with a prejudice in the mother-in-law's favour. Indeed, sometimes his infatuation is so great that he even consents to accept the proposal that he should live with his wife's family. What, then, is the cause of the estrangement which in most cases grows up between him and his wife's mother, an estrangement which often grows into positive antipathy? With the father-in-law he generally keeps on good terms; why should he be unable to get on with the mother-in-law? The cause is, we fancy, to be found in the natural love of all women to rule and manage. The mother-in-law either does or does not take the lead in her own house. If she does, the appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and longing, like Alexander, for other worlds to conquer, she tries her hand on her son-in-law's home. If she is a cipher in her own home, she seeks for compensation in that of her daughter. Accustomed, too, to look on the latter as still a child, she finds it difficult to lay aside her old habits of command, or thinly veils them under the cover of obtrusive advice. Her daughter may, from custom, filial piety, or weakness, at first put up with such treatment, though after a time even she rebels. The son-in-law, however, is different. From the time he left school he has considered himself capable of managing his own affairs and the dignity of a married man has inflated his self-importance greatly. He has no scruples about resisting rule or even advice. He is restrained by no habit of filial piety. His mother-in-law talks of and to him as her son, but he feels that to be only a conventional expression. A few weeks previously his mother-in-law was a mere acquaintance, and he has not felt sufficient interest in her to study her disposition, find out her good qualities, and make allowances for her failings. He looks on advice from a comparative stranger as a liberty, and makes no exception in her favour. She mistakes her footing altogether, and forgets that mutual regard or ties of blood alone can justify interference. She perhaps repeats to herself, "My son is my son till he gets him a wife, but my daughter's my daughter all my life." Nothing can be falser than that old proverb. Marriage interposes a greater barrier between the present and the past in the case of the daughter than that of the son. The son simply brings another person into the family. The daughter is adopted into a strange family. That family probably has nothing in common with the one she has left, has different ideas, different tastes, a different standard. If she is young when she marries, the wife is insensibly moulded by her husband and his family circle, and soon becomes quite a different person from that which she was in girlhood. Even as regards the daughter, therefore, it is foolish of the mother to test her influence too severely. But before the wife objects to interference it has become intolerable to the husband, and as the family increases the breach becomes wider and wider, for the management of children presents a splendid theme for advice. Here the wife grows restive, and begins to agree with her husband that they are capable of managing their own affairs. If the mother-in-law is a widow she is peculiarly objectionable; for having perhaps no family to look after, she feels it her duty to aid dear Amelia with maternal counsel, and give that sweet child the support of a fond mother's heart. At first Amelia becomes hurt if Philip insinuate that dear mamma's visit is rather awkward just then, or that it threatens to be immediately long. The tears, hysterics, and upbraidings which bring Philip to a proper state of submission on this subject do not make him love the mother-in-law more. Then the most affectionate couples have occasional tiffs, especially at first, and the mother-in-law, if an impulsive, foolish woman, is sure to espouse Amelia's cause violently and openly, thus aggravating into a serious quarrel that which was probably only a little misunderstanding. When Philip and Amelia kiss and make friends, you may be sure that Philip lays the blame of the row on his mother-in-law, while Amelia herself feels by no means grateful for the interference which envenomed the wound it was meant to heal. Then the mother-in-law fondly imagines that what is her daughter's is her own, and acts on that theory, to the fury of the servants, the annoyance of the husband, and by no means even to Amelia's satisfaction.

Another error of the misguided woman is to suppose that perfect intimacy and constant familiarity on her part can be combined with unswerving filial piety on the part of Philip. The best of men lose their tempers occasionally, and Philip, when tired or harassed, is apt to forget that his mother-in-law is anything but a tiresome old woman. She resents any such forgetfulness, stands on her dignity, and talks about leaving the house. Amelia bursts into tears at the sight of her mother's anger. Philip feels that he has gone rather too far, and, making an awkward apology, contrives to quell the storm. He feels humiliated at having been provoked into rudeness, and sore at the mother-in-law's remaining master of the situation. Not much love on his part after that; indeed, he secretly wishes for the moment that he had never married. Unconsciously the mother-in-law casts reflections on Philip's family, or Philip equally unconsciously makes a disparaging remark about bankruptcy, forgetting that his dear Amelia's father owed his fortune to skilfully profiting by that institution. In short, there are constant occasions for rubbing angle against angle between two people who have neither a strong inducement to avoid such trituration, nor an opportunity to come to a good understanding.—*World.*

### KING ARTHUR'S LAND.

There is no more thorough change procurable in England than to find oneself at the Land's End, and to work up the north coast of Cornwall. You have to pick your way somewhat carefully, avoiding such a feverden as Newquay proved to be some time ago, and passing lightly by the localities where loveliness and dirt unaccountably go together. The fairest and most accessible part of the Cornish coast is the district which we may call King Arthur's Land. All Cornwall belongs to the Arthurian cycle of legend, and so does the traditionary submerged territory of Lyonesse stretching from Mount's Bay to the Scilly Islands. But we may take 'the thundering shores of Bude and Boss,' extending then to the Devonshire boundary on one side and the estuary Wadebridge on the other, with the castled rocky island of Tintagel for a central point, as being essentially Arthurian and Tennysonian. Indeed the Cornish tourist holds he has done nothing unless he has come to 'wild Dundagil by the Cornish sea.' The average tourist may get to the Cornish coast in a very pleasant way. In the north of the western shires the old stage-coach lingers with a vitality unknown to the rest of England, and the railway and the coach, forgetting their ancient rivalry, work together in a way mutually convenient and subsidiary. Of late years the South-Western Railway has been throwing out branches and making extensions, and these are complemented by a system of coaching. You may take the coach, either from Barnstaple or Bideford to Bude. From Bude you pedestrianise, or, as some prefer, drive fast in a tandem or dogcart-and-pair. There is a good deal of lonely but good road over which in these days of many engagements one likes to pass rapidly, but on the other hand it is by industriously following the line of coast that you obtain the most intimate glimpses of combes and ravines, the long ranges of cliff and promontory, the heavy roll of the Atlantic breakers, the towering rocks beaten into concave forms by the surge, and the exquisite depth and purity of sea sky. When Mr. Tennyson comes into the neighbourhood, and perchance sojourns at the Wellington at Boscastle, he ought to greeted as a king of Arthur himself, for the ægis he has extended to the Cornubians. The painters have always shared the enthusiasm of the poet. Going down to Trebathwith Sands—a very steep drive defiled by a tollgate—you get the rocks and seas which Creswick painted, resembling the Italian coast scenery, and in St. Nighton's or rather in the Valley of Rocks on the lower side of the bridge, you have the original of his Water-Mill. Those who are fond of hunting waterfalls should not be deterred by the ominous notice in *Murray* that, "owing to a thick growth of brake, it is a difficult task to walk through this valley," and the advice that one had better go through a road over some fields, but should by all means go up stream. The friendly miller will show the way. The phenomenon is certainly remarkable; but what made the venerable saint, or, to take a later legend, two snail-eating old ladies, select such a very damp neighbourhood for 'retreat' is simply inexplicable. The lower part of the ravine, called the Valley of Rocks, is much more limited than its Lynton namesake, is less visited by Cornish tourists; but in our judgment is at least as well worth visiting as the "Keive" itself. The fresh water meets the sea water in a gorge hollowed by the waves, and reproduces Boscastle in a small way, just as Boscastle seems to produce Balaclava. There is only one real way of obtaining the pictures and poetry of the Cornish coast. We must make our journeys as the Romans made their roads, unshrinking from height or depth, taken now the combes and furzy bottoms and Lidden dells, whence you look up to the lichen covered precipices; and then again ascending the airswept headland, where you get twenty miles of coast, a hundred miles of water, the ozone of the air, the iodine of the sea.—*The World.*

### CHARACTER CONNOISSEURS.

Nowhere, perhaps, does popular belief exhibit its hastiness and inadequacy more conspicuously than in the readiness of most persons to pronounce an opinion respecting the characters and motives of others. The confidence with which many a man and woman will talk about the desires and habits of a comparatively new acquaintance must strike a reflective mind as a signal illustration of the eagerness of mankind to seem wise. There are many whose modesty and good sense would prevent their giving an opinion on any point of scientific knowledge or æsthetic appreciation, who nevertheless, feel no hesitation in passing judgment respecting matters of conduct of which their knowledge is infinitesimal. Numbers of people who do not in the least seem to be ashamed of ignorance respecting most matters of discussion, are quite sensitive as to their reputation for knowledge with respect to the intricacies of human character. When, for example, there is an addition to the society of a small town through the arrival of a new family, there is the greatest impatience to have a definite and fixed opinion respecting the idiosyncrasies of the new comers. There will certainly be more than one knowing person whose supposed quickness of preception will at once enable them, satisfactorily to themselves, to define and characterise the man or woman about whom curiosity is naturally aroused. It is curious, too, to notice the readiness of others to accord to these persons the special faculty for intuition which they claim for themselves. It has often been remarked that the first condition of winning the confidence of others is to display a fair amount of self-confidence, and this truth is fully illustrated in the case of the people whom we are now considering. When a lady gives out among her acquaintance that she is an expert in matters of character and disposition, she speedily gains an enviable reputation for this kind of prescience. If there is any new character to be deciphered about which there hangs a certain mystery, she is the authority to whom all repair in order to acquire definite information. If a scandal is just germinating, and everybody is on tiptoe respecting its real nature and results, it is this connoisseur who is resorted to for a final solution of the problem. In this way people are sustained in the pleasing belief that they possess some easy avenue to the minds and hearts of their fellows, thanks to which they are enabled to dispense with the tardy methods of observation, comparison, and analysis, and to read a new character as confidently as an unfolded letter.

Yet it does not call for any remarkable powers of reflection to see that this intuitive kind of knowledge of others must be very delusive. For, first of all, human character is an exceedingly complex and variable thing, and cannot be known except after patient attention. The facile perusal of character of which we now speak always involves two inferences, either of which may be a mistaken one. In the first place, the self-styled observer argues that certain things which have held good of other people will hold good of the new character; and since it is easy to mistake a quality of a certain order of minds for a universal attribute of mankind, there is always a chance of a wrong induction. In the next place, the observer is compelled to judge the whole of a character from a very few data; and here again there is ample room for error in reasoning that, because a person felt or acted so-and-so to-day, this must be his characteristic mode of feeling or acting. In other words, human nature is too variable, both as a whole, and within the limits of a single individual, to allow of the rapid kind of prevision of which we are speaking.

There is a second obstacle to this instantaneous reading of character which calls for special notice. Not only is character a phenomenon of great complexity, but it is also one in a high degree inaccessible. For, in the first place, all the thoughts and purposes of another have to be inferred from external signs; and this process, however carefully carried on, must always be liable to error. The real uniformities of connection between feeling and expression, for example, can only be known approximately after a wide and careful comparison of individual peculiarities. This reflection never occurs to the confident connoisseur of physiognomy, who fondly imagines that every moral peculiarity is distinctly indicated by some one form of facial structure or movement. In the second place, it should be remembered that all of us have a certain power of dissimulation, and most of us are accustomed to put some kind of watch on our words and actions. This is especially the case when we have to confront a new observer. We do not care, in most instances, to be conned too easily by our fellows. Nearly everybody is accustomed to some measure of reticence before strangers, while there are a few who, from a certain kind of pride and force of individuality are wont event to mislead casual observers respecting their real aims and sentiments. Thus it happens that a person who is ready at a glance to classify and new variety of character runs the risk of accepting as an essential ingredient of the phenomenon something which is wholly adventitious. It may be said, of course, that the instances we have selected are exceptional ones, that the great majority of the people are both too much alike, and too transparent in their words and actions to occasion any serious difficulty to a skilful noter of men's natures and ways. That there is a certain force in this consideration may be readily granted. At the same time, this fact does not alter the truth of our contention, that in every hasty judgment of character there is always an element of risk which forbids the process being described as an intuitive one. So, too, we may concede that a certain few possess an indisputable faculty of quick perception of the complexities of human character. Yet when we come to analyze this faculty, we find that it resolves itself into a happy skill in conjecture, which no doubt includes a certain range of past observation as well as a quickness of imaginative insight into other persons' feelings, but which nevertheless always remains what Plato would have called an empirical knack, wholly destitute of the exact certainty of scientific inference. Those who see in this conjectural skill a mysterious power of intuition are dazzled by the instances of correct prediction which they happen to have witnessed, and fail to take account of the errors to which this process is certain to lead.—*Saturday Review.*

### THE POLAR BEAR'S CUNNING.

According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its abode beneath the surface of ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of the Summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its youth beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who, with his keen scent, soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and, in order to gain entrance makes a spring and comes down heavily on the top of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with his paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore, the bear scrapes the snow away from the seal hole, and, holding the young seal by the flappers, allows it to flounder about, and, when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal toward him until the old one is within reach when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 20th December, 1875.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Prices |
|---|---|---|
| American Sheetings, 15 lbs. | per piece | $2.60 a 2.75 |
| American Drills, 30 yards | ,, | 2.75 a 2.80 |
| ,, 40 ,, | ,, | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24 | per 400 lbs. | 89.00 a 103.50 |
| ,, ,, 28 a 32 | ,, | 112.00 a 117.00 |
| ,, ,, 38 a 42 | ,, | 118.00 a 130.00 |
| ,, Bombay | ,, | 83.00 a 87.50 |
| Chintz | per piece | $1.00 a 1.95 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirtings | ,, | 3.80 a 3.05 |
| ,, Brocades Do. | ,, | 3.85 a 4.10 |
| ,, Damask Do. | ,, | 5.95 a 6.00 |
| English Drills 30 yards | ,, | 2.40 a 2.43 |
| ,, 14 lbs. | ,, | 3.00 a 3.15 |
| ,, 15 lbs. | ,, | 3.20 a 3.45 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.70 a 1.85 |
| ,, 8 lbs. | ,, | 2.00 a 2.05 |
| ,, 8½ lbs. | ,, | 2.15 a 2.50 |
| ,, 9 lbs. | ,, | 3.00 a 3.08 |
| ,, 10 lbs. | ,, | 3.35 a 3.50 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs. | ,, | 1.45 a 1.50 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.60 a 1.72 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO | ,, | 2.15 a 2.20 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL | ,, | 2.17 a 2.20 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX | ,, | 2.70 a 2.74 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue | per doz. | 0.60 a 0.70 |
| ,, Brown | ,, | 0.63 a 0.66 |
| ,, Red | ,, | 0.77 a 0.80 |
| ,, Light Red | ,, | 0.75 a 0.76 |
| Jeans, 30 yards | ,, | 2.34 a 2.50 |
| Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards | per piece | 1.15 a 1.25 |
| ,, Figured 24 ,, | ,, | 2.05 a 2.25 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs. | ,, | 2.15 a 2.35 |
| ,, 3 lbs. | ,, | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| Velvets, Black, 22 in. | per yard | 0.21 a 0.22 |
| ,, Gentian, 22 ,, | ,, | 0.19 a 0.20 |
| Velveteens, Black | ,, | 0.24 a 0.25 |
| ,, Gentian | ,, | 0.30 a 0.31 |
| White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed | per piece | 1.95 a 2.10 |
| ,, 64 a 66 ,, | ,, | 2.45 a 2.60 |
| ,, 68 a 80 ,, | ,, | 2.80 a 3.45 |
| ,, 600 ,, | ,, | 3.85 a 3.90 |
| ,, 7,000 ,, | ,, | 3.50 a 3.65 |
| ,, AA | ,, | 1.90 a 1.95 |
| ,, EF | ,, | 6.00 a 6.07 |
| ,, MH | ,, | 4.70 a 4.75 |
| ,, EI | ,, | 6.05 a 6.10 |
| White Spotted Shirtings | ,, | 2.50 a 2.55 |
| ,, Brocades | ,, | 2.70 a 2.75 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Prices |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, 7 lbs. | per pair | $2.85 a 3.20 |
| ,, 8 lbs. | ,, | 3.20 a 3.80 |
| ,, 9 lbs. | ,, | 3.85 a 4.05 |
| ,, 10 lbs. | ,, | 4.75 a 5.20 |
| ,, 12 lbs. | ,, | 6.10 a 6.90 |
| Camlets, 888 | per piece | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| ,, 88 | ,, | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| ,, 8 | ,, | 18.50 a 19.00 |
| ,, BBB | ,, | 19.00 a 19.50 |
| ,, AAA | ,, | 18.00 a 18.50 |
| ,, LLL | ,, | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| Cloth, Broad | per yard | 2.18 a 3.00 |
| ,, Medium | ,, | 1.03 a 1.30 |
| Long Ells, MM Scarlet | per piece | 9.10 a 9.50 |
| ,, Assorted | ,, | 8.80 a 8.90 |
| ,, HH Scarlet | ,, | 9.30 a 9.40 |
| ,, ,, Assorted | ,, | 8.80 a 8.90 |
| ,, H Scarlet | ,, | 9.40 a 9.50 |
| ,, ,, Assorted | ,, | 8.70 a 8.80 |
| Lustres, Figured | ,, | 5.10 a 5.90 |
| Lasting, DD | ,, | 16.00 a 16.50 |
| Orleans, Plain | ,, | 5.50 a 5.90 |
| Spanish Stripes | per yard | 0.80 a 0.81 |

### METALS.

| Article | Unit | Prices |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Rod | per picul | 2.85 a 3.00 |
| ,, Hoop | ,, | 3.60 a 3.75 |
| ,, Bar | ,, | 2.90 a 2.95 |
| ,, Wire | ,, | 7.50 a 7.65 |
| Lead | ,, | 7.50 a 7.70 |
| ,, Pigs, W.B. | ,, | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| ,, Lead, L.B. | ,, | 7.50 a 7.60 |
| Quicksilver, English | ,, | 95.50 a — |
| ,, American | ,, | 96.50 a — |
| Steel, English | per tub | 4.20 a 4.30 |
| ,, Swedish | ,, | 5.20 a 5.30 |
| Sheathing Metal | per picul | 23.00 a 28.00 |
| Spelter | ,, | 7.00 a 7.80 |
| Tin, Malacca | per picul | 23.70 a 24.60 |
| ,, Plates | per box | 6.90 a 7.00 |

### PRODUCE.

| Article | Unit | Prices |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds | per picul | 21.00 a 21.50 |
| Alum, 1st quality | ,, | 1.30 a 1.35 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ,, | 1.45 a 1.60 |
| Bark, Siam | ,, | 0.83 a 1.10 |
| ,, Camphor | ,, | 13.80 a 14.00 |
| Beche de Mer | ,, | 30.00 a 55.00 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White | ,, | 10.00 a 10.50 |
| ,, ,, Yellow | ,, | 48.00 a 53.00 |
| ,, Hankow, White | ,, | 78.00 a 79.00 |
| Birds' Nests, 1st quality | per pcl. | $2,200 a 4,000 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ,, | 650 a 800 |
| ,, 3rd ,, | ,, | 170 a 270 |
| Brimstone | ,, | 3.25 a 3.50 |
| Buffalo's Hide, Manila | ,, | 12.00 a 15.50 |
| Camphor, packed | ,, | 13.80 a 14.80 |
| ,, Baroos, clean | ,, | 6,000 a 6,100 |
| ,, Refuse | ,, | 3,000 a 3,500 |
| Cardamons, Superior | ,, | 150.00 a 165.00 |
| ,, Inferior | ,, | 23.00 a 24.00 |
| Cloves | ,, | 40.00 a 42.00 |
| Coals, Afloat | per ton | |
| ,, English steam | ,, | 12.75 a — |
| ,, Sydney | ,, | 11.75 a — |
| Coffee | per picul | 22.20 a 34.50 |
| Copper Sheathing, Japan | ,, | 24.00 a — |
| ,, Rod | ,, | 24.60 a — |
| ,, Nails | ,, | 23.50 a 23.80 |
| Cotton, Shanghai | ,, | 19.00 a 20.00 |
| ,, Bombay | ,, | 14.50 a 17.00 |
| ,, Shantung | ,, | 21.00 a 22.00 |
| ,, Ningpo | ,, | 20.50 a 19.50 |
| ,, Tientsin | ,, | 19.50 a 20.00 |
| ,, Tungchow | ,, | 20.50 a 21.00 |
| ,, Calcutta | ,, | 14.00 a 16.50 |
| Cotton Seeds, Saigon | ,, | 6.50 a 3.00 |
| ,, Siam | ,, | 5.80 a 5.90 |
| Cow's Hide | ,, | 8.60 a 9.75 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan | ,, | 21.00 a 22.50 |
| ,, ,, without bones | ,, | 11.60 a 14.00 |
| ,, Chauchow | ,, | 27.50 a 29.50 |
| Cutch | ,, | 5.80 a 6.00 |
| Dates, Black | ,, | 3.75 a 4.28 |
| ,, Red | ,, | 3.20 a 4.00 |
| Dried Lily Flowers | ,, | 9.10 a 9.35 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces | ,, | 250 a 300 |
| ,, 7 a 8 ,, | ,, | 200 a 220 |
| Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs. | | 1.30 a 1.60 |
| ,, American per barrel of 100lbs. | | 2.70 a 2.80 |
| ,, ,, of 200lbs. | | 6.10 a 6.24 |
| Fungus | ,, | 34.00 a 34.50 |
| Flints | ,, | 0.50 a 0.60 |
| Ginseng, American, 1st quality | ,, | 220.00 a 300.00 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ,, | 160.00 a 210.00 |
| Hams, Ordinary | ,, | 15.40 a 18.50 |
| ,, Superior | ,, | 20.20 a 29.50 |
| Hemp, Hankow | ,, | 10.50 a 11.50 |
| ,, Siam | ,, | 10.40 a 11.00 |
| Isinglass, Japan | ,, | 30.00 a 45.00 |
| Melon Seeds, 1st quality | ,, | 5.60 a 5.70 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ,, | 5.20 a 5.30 |
| Mushrooms | ,, | 55.00 a 75.00 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam large | ,, | 11.00 a 12.50 |
| ,, ,, ,, middle | ,, | 7.50 a 8.50 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam small | per picul | $5.50 a 5.85 |
| Peas, White | ,, | 1.90 a 1.95 |
| ,, Green | ,, | 2.05 a 2.10 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 1.58 a 1.60 |
| ,, Yellow | ,, | 1.70 a 1.75 |
| ,, Green Beans | ,, | 1.80 a 1.85 |
| Pearl Barley | ,, | 6.50 a 7.80 |
| Potatoe Flour | ,, | 1.94 a 2.45 |
| Putchuck | ,, | 13.00 a 14.70 |
| Rhinoceros Horn | ,, | 2,600 a 3,000 |
| ,, Mother | ,, | 2,000 a 2,100 |
| Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | ,, | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| ,, Siam, white | ,, | 1.55 a 1.60 |
| ,, ,, mill cleaned | ,, | 1.45 a 1.50 |
| ,, Manila | ,, | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| ,, Singapore | ,, | 1.88 a 1.91 |
| ,, Saigon | ,, | 1.40 a 1.60 |
| ,, Arracan | ,, | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| ,, Rangoon | ,, | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| Saltpetre | ,, | 4.75 a 5.50 |
| Seaweed, Green | ,, | 2.05 a 2.20 |
| ,, Cut | ,, | 3.75 a 3.90 |
| Sesamum, White | ,, | 3.80 a 4.00 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 2.85 a 3.10 |
| Sharksfin | ,, | 35.00 a 60.00 |
| Shellfish, Japan | ,, | 27.00 a 45.00 |
| ,, California | ,, | 14.00 a 14.80 |
| Stockfish | ,, | 5.00 a 6.40 |
| Straits Produce, &c.,— | | |
| Rattans, Straits | per picul | 5.30 a 5.50 |
| ,, Banjar | ,, | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| Pepper, White | ,, | 16.80 a 17.50 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 10.20 a 10.40 |
| Betel Nut | ,, | 2.50 a 2.85 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar | ,, | 4.10 a 4.20 |
| ,, South Seas | ,, | 14.50 a 16.00 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila | ,, | 1.60 a 2.00 |
| ,, Siam | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 |
| Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3 | ,, | 6.15 a 6.50 |
| ,, ,, Dark Brown | ,, | 4.70 a 5.00 |
| ,, West Coast, Dark Brown | ,, | — — |
| ,, Manila, Dry White | ,, | 5.45 a 5.60 |
| ,, Candy | ,, | 8.45 a 8.50 |
| ,, ,, Foochow | ,, | 8.90 a 9.30 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin | ,, | 8.50 a 9.20 |
| Walnuts | ,, | 4.60 a 4.85 |
| Wheat, Tientsin | ,, | 1.75 a 1.80 |
| ,, California | ,, | 2.00 a 2.05 |
| Wood Oil | ,, | Tls. 5.7.8.0 a — |
| Pea ,, | ,, | 5.1.0.0 a 5.1.6.0 |
| Tea ,, | ,, | $9.25 a 9.55 |
| Window Glass | per box | 3.20 a 3.30 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

**Steamers.**

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbotsford | C. Pattersen | Brit. str | 649 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Aloay | | Span. str | 269 | | Repairing |
| Avoca | J. H. Torbock | Brit. str | 1480 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Bombay, &c. |
| Bombay | C. F. Davis | Brit. str | 1100 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Danube | A. Olenchy | Brit. str | 561 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok |
| Feiwan | | Brit. str | | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Glenfinlas | H. G. Wilcox | Brit. str | 1363 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| How-sang | N. Lamont | Chi. str | 775 | C. M. S. N. Co | Shanghai |
| Ichang ‡ | B. Martin | Brit. str | 700 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Kinshan ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 1050 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Kiu-Kiang | Morton | Brit. str | 1061 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Kwangtung | Pitman | Brit. str | 491 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast. |
| Little Orphan | | Amr. str | 45 | Captain T. B. Benning | Tug Plying |
| Lotus | James Gray | Brit. str | 1406 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | |
| Ly-ee-moon | Forrest | Brit. str | 611 | Birley & Co | |
| Malacca | I. Bernard | Brit. str | 1046 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Mariveles | M. V. Ugalde | Span. str | 202 | Remedios & Co | |
| Ningpo | Rayner | Brit. str | 764 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Norden | N. Jensen | Dan. str | 778 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Norna | C. Koch | Brit. str | 606 | Kwok Acheong | Swatow |
| Pardo | R. T. Power | Brit. str | 753 | Landstein & Co | |
| Powan § | A. Benning | Brit. str | 1890 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Sindh | Rapatel | Fren. str | 1963 | Messageries Maritimes | Shanghai |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Kwok Acheong | Repairing In Dock |
| Sunda | E. M. Edmond | Brit. str | 1033 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Thales | Coles | Brit. str | 820 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Washi | A. Hunter | Brit. str | 265 | Landstein & Co | Haiphong |
| White Cloud ‡ | T. B. Benning | Brit. str | 652 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Yangtsze | E. Schultze | Brit. str | 783 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| Yot-sai § | W. Kentwell | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Yottung | | Brit. str | 323 | Kwok Acheong | Laid up |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

**Sailing Vessels.**

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adler | Torgel | Ger. bk | 471 | Order | |
| Albatros | Koppelmann | Ger. bk | 377 | Melchers & Co | Saigon |
| Alexandra | Thos. Bulman | Brit. sh | 898 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | London |
| Alexandra | Lamont | Brit. bk | 398 | Captain | |
| Alva | E. A. Souza | Port. sh | 632 | Brandao & Co | |
| Anne Cheshyre | W. Laurence | Brit. bk | 412 | Captain | |
| Annie Gray | R. More | Brit. sh | 727 | Rozario & Co | Saigon |
| Ardentinny | Thos. Brown | Brit. bk | 377 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Armenia | Salter | Amr. bk | 326 | Frazar & Co | |
| Balgownie | Brown | Brit. bk | 324 | Order | |
| Beethoven | R. Haje | Ger. bk | 340 | Melchers & Co | |
| Burra Noorfol | A. Worgitzky | Siam. bk | 360 | Chinese | |
| Canton | C. Knudsen | Siam. sh | 779 | Chinese | |
| Caprera | Rundell | Amr. bk | 700 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | New York |
| Carrick Castle | J. Dodds | Brit. sh | 898 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Channel Queen | Lenfestey | Brit. sh | 609 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Charger | G. B. Knowles | Amr. sh | 1444 | Russell & Co | |
| Charter Oak | Smith | Brit. sb | 963 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Chateaubriand | F. Herve | Fren. bk | 384 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Civiale | H. H. Brock | Ger. bk | 380 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Crusader | Gorham | Amr. bk | 669 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Eastern Monarch | A. Donaldson | Brit. sh | 1706 | Melchers & Co | |
| Fabius | G. F. Stolze | Siam. sh | 635 | Kin Tye Loong | |
| Fano | N. L. Norby | Dan. bk | 275 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Flying Eagle | W. S. Crowell | Amr. sh | 1004 | Frazar & Co | |
| Fraux | Hilderbrandt | Brit. sch | 148 | Frazar & Co | |
| Fyen | W. Sbjodt | Dan. bk | 311 | H. Kier | |
| F. H. Jessen | Rasmussen | Ger. bk | 350 | Order | |
| Garibaldi | C. M. Noyes | Amr. bk | 670 | Order | |
| Gloucester | Vincent | Brit. bk | 526 | Rozario & Co | Dunedin |
| Hastings | Cray | Brit. bk | 541 | Order | |
| Hazo | Wilkinson | Amr. sh | 862 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Helena | Snow | Amr. bk | 603 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Hongkong | L. Castagnino | Peru. bk | 443 | Order | |
| Hopewell | Parsons | Brit. bk | 578 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Manila |
| Joachim Christian | H. C. Reimer | Ger. bk | 457 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Johanne | A. Firmhaber | Ger. bg | 252 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Johann Carl | E. Gutsmuths | Ger. bk | 387 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Kim Yung Tye | H. Otto | Siam. bk | 349 | Chinese | |
| Lizzie | Inokey | Brit. bk | 385 | Broadbear, A'thony & Co | |
| Lunalilo | W. H. Marston | Haw. bk | 473 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Menam | Osmont | Brit. bk | 468 | Landstein & Co | |
| Meteor | N. B. Dircksen | Ger. bk | 594 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | New York |
| Minna | L. Thurn | Ger. bk | 356 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Mirella | Ed. Pitt | Brit. bk | 727 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Nea Granada | E. Bauer | Ger. bk | 294 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| New Era | Sawyer | Amr. sh | 1145 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Norham Castle | Kelso | Brit. bk | 698 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Norseman | F. Soderstrom | Siam. sh | 711 | Chinese | |
| Novelty | D. M. Limmex | Brit. bk | 376 | Russell & Co | |
| Peter | H. Lange | Ger. sch | 312 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Presto | Laidman | Brit. bk | 384 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Prince Louis | Moore | Brit. sh | 1339 | Messageries Maritimes | |
| Queen of the Fleet | Witheridge | Brit. bg | 265 | Captain | |
| Rance | L. Grieler | Fren. bk | 550 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Rapid | F. Hunte | Siam. bk | 429 | Tok-mee | |
| Resolution | M. Conception | Siam. sh | 816 | Chinese | |
| Rowena | Bowden | Brit. bg | 193 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| St. Paul | H. Tarsk | Siam. bk | 299 | Tack-moo & Co | |
| Shooting Star | A. L. Hellstrom | Siam. sh | 618 | Chinese | |
| Sumatra | Mullin | Amr. sh | 1072 | Frazar & Co | |
| Star of China | E. B. Blaker | Brit. sh | 794 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| S. G. Reed | J. W. White | Amr. sh | 652 | Order | |
| Tartar | H. Kaemena | Ger. bg | 256 | Melchers & Co | |
| Teresa | Joze C. Gomez | Span. bk | 251 | Siemssen & Co | Manila |
| Tyburnia | R. Golder | Brit. sh | 948 | Order | |
| Union | M'caechevarria | Span. bg | 192 | Remedios & Co | Manila |
| Varuna | C. Sachau | Ger. bk | 486 | Wieler & Co | |
| Victor | E. Sorensen | Nor. bg | 260 | Order | |
| William Turner | K. Vandervord | Brit. bk | 431 | Russell & Co | Melbourne |

### H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| Name. | Rig. | Guns. | H.P. | Captain. | Where At. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Audacious | double sc. frigate | 14 | 800 | Captain P. H. Colomb | Hongkong |
| Charybdis | steam corvette | 17 | 400 | Captain T. E. Smith | Kobe |
| Curlew | double sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. E. J. Church | Yokohama |
| Dwarf | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 20 | Comdr. Hon. Dawson | Nagasaki |
| Egeria | double sloop | 4 | 120 | Comdr. R. Turton | Singapore |
| Fly | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. John Bruce | Perak |
| Frolic | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. C. E. Buckle | Amoy |
| Growler | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. W. Stewart | Tientsin |
| Hart | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. T. H. Royse | En route to Hankow |
| Hornet | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Lieut. A. F. S. Clair | Kiukiang |
| Kestrel | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. Theobald | Chefoo |
| Lapwing | double sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart | Hongkong |
| Meanee | military hospital | — | — | | Hongkong |
| Midge | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Grant | Foochow |
| Modeste | steam corvette | 14 | 350 | Captain A. Buller | Penang |
| Mosquito | gun-boat | 4 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Paul | Hongkong |
| Ringdove | double sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. Singleton | Singapore |
| Swinger | double sc. gun vl. | 2 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Bolitho | Nagasaki |
| Sylvia | double sc. gun vl. | — | 150 | Captain St. John | Yokoska |
| Thalia | steam corvette | 6 | 400 | Capt. H. B. Woollcombe | Shanghai |
| Thistle | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. F. Stirling | Perak |
| Victor Emanuel | receiving ship | 14 | — | Commodr. J. E. Parish | Hongkong |
| Vigilant | despatch vessel | 2 | 250 | Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder | Hongkong |

### FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| Name. | Nation. | Tons. | Guns. | Captain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montcalm | French cor. | 3883 | | Krantz |

### SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHAMPOA.** | | | | | |
| **Steamers.** | | | | | |
| Lintin | | Brit. str | 69 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Normanby | A. Reddell | Brit. str | 664 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Australia |

### WHAMPOA.

**Sailing Vessels.**

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bonito | J. Wisenberg | Ger. bk | 524 | Order | |
| Carl Ritter | H. C. Lausen | Ger. bk | 596 | Siemssen & Co | Hamburg |
| G. T. Hay | P. Fraser | Brit. bk | 356 | Olyphant & Co | New York |
| Laju | McWhirter | Brit. sh | 556 | A. MacG. Heaton | London |
| Pilgrim | Frank Fowle | Amr. sh | 956 | Russell & Co | New York |

### CANTON.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An-lan † | Godsil | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Chen-jui ‡ | Wade | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| China | P. H. Henninge | Ger. str | 648 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| Ching-Sing ‡ | E. Oboy | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Chung-hoi ‡ | Demie | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Peng-chao-hai ‡ | Palmer | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Tien-Po ‡ | Longueville | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

### MACAO.

*In port on 8th December, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camoens | Guimaraes | Port. g-b. | 80 | | |
| Concord | J. L. da Silva | Port. bg | 226 | J. E. d'Almeida | |
| Spark ‡ | Hoyland | Brit. str | 140 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Tejo | F. Cabral | Port. g-b. | 444 | | |

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

### SWATOW.

*In port 30th on November, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amanda | Harms | Ger. sch | 225 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Constance | Stalton | Brit. bk | 350 | Bradley & Co | |
| Catherine Marden | Marden | Brit. sch | 287 | E. Herton | |
| Eaglet | Nicol | Brit. bk | 395 | E. Herton | |
| Ellen | Kindred | Brit. bk | 499 | Bradley & Co | Singapore |
| Frohlich | Holm | Ger. bg | 360 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Jessie MacDonald | Stoll | Brit. sch | 276 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| John Worcester | Cawse | Brit. sh | 880 | Bradley & Co | |
| Juno | Diedrich | Ger. bk | 227 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Kvik | Larange | Nor. bk | 412 | E. Herton | |
| Lauderdale | Bice | Brit. sh | 840 | Bradley & Co | |
| Marquis of Argyle | McKeon | Brit. bk | 500 | E. Vincent & Co | Singapore |
| Oceanus | Brorsen | Ger. bk | 207 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Peter | Rickelsen | Ger. bk | 399 | Dircks & Kruger | Singapore |
| Rebecca | Bungaard | Ger. bk | 404 | Dircks & Kruger | Chefoo |
| Saturnus | Wulff | Ger. bk | 508 | Dircks & Kruger | |
| Tek-li | Petersen | Ger. bk | 350 | Dircks & Kruger | Chefoo |

### AMOY.

*In port on 6th December, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | | Brit. sch | 210 | Boyd & Co | |
| Baltic | | Ger. bk | 318 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Burton Stather | | Brit. bk | 421 | Boyd & Co | |
| Catherine | | Dan. bk | 316 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Saigon |
| Colibri | | Ger. bg | 207 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Dora | | Ger. bk | 265 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Duke of Abercorn | | Brit. sh | 1069 | Boyd & Co | New York |
| Flensborg | | Dan. bk | 338 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Genitiv | | Ger. sch | 169 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Japan | | Ger. sch | 270 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Kvik | | Brit. bg | 187 | Boyd & Co | |
| Nadeshda | | Dan. sch | 197 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Foochow |
| Nyborg | | Dan. bk | 255 | H. A. Petersen & Co | Samarang |
| Otto | | Ger. bg | 231 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Soo Tek Seng | | Siam. sch | 344 | Johnston & Co | Bangkok |
| Sudan | | Ger. bk | 304 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Tuck Seng | | Brit. bk | 572 | Chinese | |
| Velos | | Ger. bk | 322 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Velox | | Dut. sch | 187 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Vidal | | Fren. bk | 409 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |

### FOOCHOW.

*In port on 11th December, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cyclop | Reiche | Ger. g-b. | 450 | | |
| Wm. Manson | King | Brit. bk | 366 | Adamson, Bell & Co | Colonies |

### SHANGHAI.

*In port on 16th December, 1875.*

*The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adele | Fox | Amr. sch | 987 | Frazar & Co | |
| Albert Victor | Bevis | Brit. bk | 384 | Wheelock & Co | |
| Albert Victor | Johnson | Brit. bk | 387 | Gilman & Co | |
| Belle Sauvage | Simpson | Brit. sh | 868 | Morris, Lewis & Co | |
| Charon Wattana | Ulrich | Siam. sh | 628 | Pow-tai Hong | |
| Ceres | Finlay | Brit. bk | 453 | Lane, Crawford & Co | |
| Chinaman | Mackenzie | Brit. bk | 667 | Frazar & Co | |
| Condor | Bruhn | Ger. bg | 235 | Ernst Taumeyer | |
| Edward James | Forbes | Amr. bk | 528 | Order | |
| Ethiopian | Faulkner | Brit. sh | 838 | Adamson, Bell & Co | London |
| Falcon | Westhorp | Brit. bk | 793 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Geo. Thompson | Mill | Brit. sh | 1127 | Heard & Co | |
| Golden State | Delano | Amr. bk | 944 | Russell & Co | |
| Hadda | Lund | Ger. bk | 400 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Harlow | Stephens | Brit. sh | 891 | Olyphant & Co | |
| Hilda | Hansen | Brit. bk | 306 | Nils Moller | |
| Kishon | Howitt | Brit. bk | 473 | Morris, Lewis & Co | |
| Kronprindsessen | Hansen | Dan. bk | 344 | Ed. Schellhase & Co | |
| Leucadia | Mearns | Brit. sh | 896 | Adamson, Bell & Co | New York |
| Mikado | Ilberg | Brit. sh | 643 | Little & Co | New York |
| Oscar Vidal | Kessal | Brit. bk | 299 | Nils Moller | |
| Queen of India | Christie | Brit. bk | 390 | Ernst Taumeyer | |
| Success | Bruhn | Siam. bk | 393 | Choon Seng & Co | |
| Union | Barry | Brit. bk | 581 | Lane, Crawford & Co | |
| Vesta | Percy | Amr. bk | 300 | Mustard & Co | |
| Yokohama | Silbouette | Fren. bk | 786 | Chapman, King & Co | |

### YOKOHAMA.

*In port on 13th December, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cathaya | Morgan | Brit. sh | 790 | J. D. Carroll & Co | |
| Fleetwing | Guest | Amr. bk | 829 | Smith, Baker & Co | |
| Formosa | Uldemp | Ger. bk | 445 | H. Ahrens & Co | |
| Gaucho | Crighton | Brit. bk | | E. C. Kirby & Co | |
| Mary Jane | Crighton | Brit. sch | 165 | E. C. Kirby & Co | |
| Parmenio | Abbott | Brit. bk | 369 | Captain | |
| Rona | Trinks | Brit. sh | 636 | Order | |
| Shalimar | Walker | Brit. sh | 1596 | Order | |
| Ukraine | Melcher | Amr. bk | 682 | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| Wm. Mudgett | Dickey | Amr. bk | 885 | Order | |

### MANILA.

*In port on 27th November, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Candida | | Span. bk | 335 | F. Reyes | |
| Chica | | Span. sh | 1174 | Cucullu & Co | |
| Conchita | | Span. bk | 408 | F. Reyes | |
| Francis B. Fay | | Amr. bk | 885 | Russell & Sturgis | |
| Game Cock | | Amr. sh | 1113 | Russell & Sturgis | San Francisco |
| Janet Ferguson | | Brit. sh | 581 | F. J. Reynolds | |
| Lizzie Iredale | | Brit. bk | 693 | Smith, Bell & Co | Canal |
| Lord of the Isles | | Brit. sh | 647 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Mutlah | | Brit. sh | 994 | Ker & Co | |
| Nuevo Lautaro | | Span. bk | 433 | Inchausti & Co | |
| Olano | | Span. bk | 270 | Larrinaga & Co | |
| Remus | | Brit. bk | 733 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Roodee | | Brit. sh | 1036 | Ker & Co | London |
| Salvadora | | Span. sh | 615 | Cucullu & Co | |
| Sooloo | | Amr. sh | 963 | Ker & Co | |
| The Sir J. Family | | Brit. sh | 1050 | T. Hermann & Co | |
| Thomas Bell | | Brit. sh | 838 | F. Richardson & Co | |
| Trinidad | | Span. bk | 344 | Larrinaga & Co | |
| William Fruing | | Span. bg | 261 | R. Aenelle | |

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